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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Plains States Prove Active In Campaign to Smash Crime; Make Direct Drive on Causes

Provide Better Social and Recreational Facilities for Youth

Federal Aid Helps

Boys' and 4-H Clubs, Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts and Similar Agencies Take Part

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 14—Even in the thinly populated plains states, where the crime problem is not of the same sort or proportions as in the crowded regions, the Monitor finds abundant evidences of activities aimed directly or indirectly at eliminating the causes of crime, along the general lines suggested in its series of articles on this subject.

In Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming, constituting the fourth group of states on which the Monitor has reported as a result of an extensive survey, federal emergency activities, as in other states, provide the basis for potential social and economic improvements which are held to have far-reaching effects in stifling the roots of crime.

Two States Lag

Of these five states Kansas and New Mexico are the only ones which haven't some kind of old age assistance legislation. Nebraska's 1935 law was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

Following are a few of the outstanding socially constructive activities in those states.

Nebraska reports some slum clearance work, has taken advantage of the federal home loans facilities, and finds a number of its farmers being transferred under federal direction from submarginal to productive land. About 180 farm families are so far involved.

In 1935 the Nebraska Legislature authorized cities of the second class, and villages, to accept or purchase auditoriums or community houses for social and recreational purposes. Many communities have taken advantage of this and find the way opened to a social adjustment tending to arrest the development of criminal tendencies and environment.

Y. M. C. A. Stands Out

Of particular significance is the work of the Y. M. C. A. in Lincoln, where neighborhood boys' clubs have sought to turn youthful energy into constructive channels. A juvenile court judge reports that not a boy from any of these clubs has come before him.

Being predominantly rural, the State finds such projects as the 4-H Clubs of value in educating the young people positively and in keeping them occupied.

Besides the law on old age assistance, the State also has laws enabling it to help dependent and crippled children, the blind, and needy mothers, and educate deaf and blind children.

The Kansas Crime Prevention Committee, organized in 1935 with 25 organizations represented, seeks especially the establishment of a state police system.

Anti-Crime Pact in Making

Kansas, with Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Colorado, and New Mexico, is co-operating in the promotion of a regional anti-crime pact. Clarence V. Beck, state attorney-general, is on the executive committee of the Interstate Crime Control Board, organized last October in Trenton, N. J., and is active in local crime prevention work.

The Kansas Legislature of 1935 enacted a statute authorizing an interstate compact with other states whereby witnesses could be summoned from one state to another. The 1935 Legislature also passed anti-racketeering, capital punishment, and anti-bootlegging bills. The State already has a strict law governing gambling and lottery. Action also has been taken by the attorney-general against so-called loan sharks.

Direct Youthful Energy

The Council of Social Agencies in Topeka, composed of the chief of police, sheriff, probation officers, mayor, poor commissioner, relief committees, and other social agencies meets frequently to discuss crime prevention measures.

Supervised playgrounds in 75 Kansas counties help direct youthful energies into constructive channels. One county since starting a summer playground program reports that there have been no juvenile commitments.

Many high schools provide facilities for adult education, the Topeka High School offering 40 courses.

The state's 500 Parent-Teacher Association units are pushing a program for juvenile protection, safety legislation, library extension, better motion pictures, and supervised recreation. Instruction also is offered

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

The Monitor Audits The War on Crime

SIXTEEN months ago The Christian Science Monitor conducted a comprehensive survey in the United States and obtained authoritative opinion from abroad on "Preventing the Causes of Crime." A detailed list of proposals for action was published as the résumé of a series of articles.

Today, America is taking stock of its crime conditions. The Monitor is therefore publishing, from its chief bureaus, articles tracing progress of the past 16 months against crime and its causes. The fourth and last of several articles on the Midwest follows.

Manchu-Mongol Tension Revived By New Incident

MOSCOW, March 14 (AP)—Word of another explosive incident reached Soviet Russia's capital today from the far-away borders where Bolshevik and Japanese spheres of influence meet.

Tardy dispatches from Khabarovsk said motorized Japanese-Manchoukuan soldiers, driving along the Manchoukuan side of the far-eastern frontier, had fired upon Soviet workmen engaged in dredging the Amur River.

The incident occurred March 5, the dispatches stated. After 30 shots were fired, the laborers, working on the Soviet side of the river, were forced to flee. There was no mention of casualties.

It was by no means the first trouble in the Khabarovsk area, although even more frequent clashes have arisen to the west, between the Japanese-Manchoukuans and the forces of Soviet-backed Outer Mongolia.

No less a personage than Joseph Stalin, Russia's "dictator," has declared the Soviet Union—with a standing army of 1,300,000 men—will back Mongolia against Japanese aggression.

Repeated efforts to settle the controversy bearing on both frontiers have made slow progress, due largely to differences of opinion as to just where the boundaries are.

President Wins First Approval On Surplus Tax

House Starts Bill on Way but Rebukes Executive on Quoddy and Canal

Say He Overstepped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—Congress accepted one major plan of President Roosevelt, and made hash of another, in one of the most important weeks which the present legislative session has produced to date.

So far as the House of Representatives is concerned, the agreement upon the far-reaching new tax schedule seems to have been pretty well settled by the action yesterday of the taxation subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee. The plan follows out Mr. Roosevelt's $620,000,000 new revenue proposal which would draw taxes from 1936 net incomes of corporations, at the same time that "cushion reserves" are allowed.

Pins Administration Down

This tax matter is one of the biggest that the New Deal has produced. In the first place, it puts the Administration on record as favoring taxes to meet new expenditures, and is coupled with the radio declaration March 12 by Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, majority floor leader, that the time for judicious expenditure paring has arrived, and that "the federal budget will be balanced as soon as practicable." In the second place, it launches the Administration on a particular tax plan that is at least as important as a social readjustment measure, as a tax.

Raps His Knuckles

In one of the sharpest raps over the knuckles which he has received from the legislature in months, the Senate Appropriations Committee followed the House Committee in eliminating from the supply bills the funds asked for continuation of work both upon the Passamaquoddy Bay power project in Maine, and the Florida Ship Canal, until such time as these enterprises are authorized by Congress, following a survey of their economic value. Administration leaders announce the intention of carrying the fight to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, March 14

Ethiopia—Italy's Troops Nearer to British Area

Rome—Italy, gratefully relinquishing the spotlight to Germany, moves steadily ahead with its Ethiopian adventure. A column of Fascist soldiers was reported by the Associated Press to be moving along the jungle-lush Sudanese frontier toward Lake Tana and Great Britain's sphere of influence.

This column is one of four in motion on the Northern Front and it has moved within 100 miles of Lake Tana, which is the source of the Blue Nile, in great part a British river.

Townsend Plan—Congress Votes Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Congress voted $50,000 to finance still another investigation—this one of the Townsend old-age pension plan, as well as of similar proposals. While supporters of the Townsend Plan declared they welcomed such an inquiry, they sought throughout a tumultuous two-hour debate to reduce the appropriation from $50,000 to $10,000.

Locarno—Moderation Guides London Parley

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London—One of Europe's most critical postwar weeks closed with the League of Nations Council in session in London and with the intransigent atmosphere that prevailed when Germany first marched troops into the Rhineland, considerably relieved.

France is reliably reported to have modified its determination to press for League sanctions against Germany. The compensation for this change in attitude is understood to be a close military alliance between France and Great Britain, involving the co-ordination of the military staffs of the two nations.

The League Council in private session decided to invite Germany to send a representative to the Council's deliberations on Monday—a final opportunity for Germany to participate with the Locarno powers in working out some compromise.

England won a victory for moderation when it prevailed upon the Council to "coast along" for several days before reaching a final decision on its course of action. These various factors are recognized as important brakes upon any impetuous and dangerous action.

Germany

Hope that Reichsführer Hitler might yet make some pacific compromise arose from new and startling information that came out of Germany.

While the Reich press, with heel-clicking bravado, keeps up its militant editorial acclaim of the remilitarization coup, indications multiply that the nation is not and was not solidly behind Hitler.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Minister of Economics; Foreign Minister von Neurath and General von Blomberg, Minister of War, are rumored against military occupation of the Rhineland.

Unrest among the German people, manifested by withdrawals from German banks, is reported. It is also reliably announced that a representative of Dr. Schacht went to Paris to argue against the application

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Income Tax Payers Throng Federal Building
Many Roads Closed as Flood Continues
Correspondence Course Enrollment Up 25 Per Cent
Garment Strike Narrows to Root of Problem
Preventative War Not Possible—Ratcliffe
Part of Tremont Street Closed to Traffic

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, March 14, 1936

The Spoils System	2
Education Page	4
The Home Forum	5
The Remedy for War [With Dutch Translation]	
Financial Pages	6 and 7
Home Building and Furnishing Page	8
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Radio Timetable	11
Sports Page	12
Daily Features	15
Editorials	16

Arbiter

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Ferdinand A. Silcox
Chief of the United States Forest Service, Who Is Seeking Agreement on Wages and Working Hours in New York Building Service Strike

All Factions Join In New Effort To End 'Lift' Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—Five citizens appointed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia sat down today with the disputants in the building service employees' strike to try to break the deadlock over striker reinstatement. The way for the conference was cleared when William J. Demorest, president of the Real Estate Board of New York, and James Bambrick, president of the Building Service Employees' Union, accepted the invitation to the meeting at the Bar Association building, in the heart of the mid-town skyscraper area where the vertical transport tie-up area, now in its thirteenth day.

The men who will attempt reconcilement of views on the issue of rehiring are Pelham St. George Bissel, president justice of the Municipal Court; A. A. Berle Jr., city chamberlain; Raymond V. Ingersoll, borough president of Brooklyn and an experienced labor mediator; Lincoln Cromwell, manufacturer, who is active in the Merchants' Association and the Citizens' Union, and Hugh Robertson of the engineering firm which built Radio City.

Mayor Demands Action

The committee went to work to make recommendations "for the immediate termination of the deadlock" at the instance of the Mayor, whose announcement of mediation declared it "manifestly unfair that the inconvenience and discomfort of a large number of our people should be prolonged by reason of failure to settle the building service strike."

The committee's function is to compromise the stand of the realty owners, that they will not reinstate strikers who have been guilty of violence and sabotage and reserve the right to keep workers who have been hired since the beginning of the strike with the understanding that their jobs were permanent if their services were found satisfactory, and that of the union, that unless all strikers were reinstated in their old jobs immediately and all strike-breakers dismissed the fundamental principle of the right of men to strike was sacrificed.

Strike Breakers Held

In the police line-up today were 12 strike-breakers arrested last night on charges of violating the Sullivan Law. Their equipment included five sawed-off billiard cues, two black-jacks made of coil springs and buckshot, and two clubs. Two others were held in $500 bail on a similar charge.

Tudor City tenants today joined the militant rising of rent payers in the huge Knickerbocker and London Terrace apartment developments in a protest that retaliatory tactics against the union should not prevent the reinstatement of union members with a competent service record. This action was based on a growing belief that the stand of the owners has its premise in a plan to curb the union, since they had established a nonunion employment agency to recruit for the emergency weeks before the walk-out was called.

Smith Adds 'Champ' To Titles He's Held

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14 (AP)—"Al" Smith, who learned to play "Down in the Old Fire House," was an uncrowned checker champion today.

The former Governor, here to attend the dinner of the Legislative Correspondents' Association, dropped in on the Albany club this week and challenged Philip E. Bast, club champion by popular consent.

"He just challenged me," Mr. Bast said. He seemed rather surprised, both at the challenge and at Mr. Smith's winning the one game match.

His teachers, Mr. Smith explained to Mr. Bast, were the firemen of Engine Company 22, "down in the old fire house" in lower New York.

Telescope 'Eye' Awaits Gum Pads for Shipping

CORNING, N. Y., March 13 (AP)—Operations preliminary to shipment of the Corning Glass Works' 20-ton telescope mirror disk today awaited the arrival of special gum rubber pads and coil springs.

Five Neighbors And U.S. Honor Franco Regime

Argentina, Brazil, Chile Peru, Uruguay Accept Change in Paraguay

Only Formality Wins

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The United States and five leading South American countries have agreed to extend diplomatic recognition to the new Government of Paraguay today.

The Ministers to Paraguay of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay will meet with Paraguayan officials in the Foreign Office at Asuncion at 5 or 6 o'clock (E. S. T.) for the formal ceremony.

Recognition had been withheld temporarily by these powers pending assurances that the new Paraguayan Government under Col. Rafael Franco, which assumed power after a military uprising about a month ago, would adhere to the Chaco peace settlement signed with Bolivia by the previous Paraguayan regime.

Paraguay's formal acceptance of President Roosevelt's invitation to an all-American peace conference to be held at Buenos Aires this year is expected to be forthcoming shortly after the recognition.

Paraguay's Neighbors Accepted Revolution As Wholly Internal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 14—The recent Paraguayan revolution was so true to South American military type, involving merely a temporary domestic disturbance that recognition of the new government by neighbors and foreign powers followed on automatic lines, even after the decree of a totalitarian state—Fascist model.

This does not occur when, as in some isolated cases, important foreign interests are threatened and external policy involved. It is sufficiently obvious that the new leaders in Asuncion are not Communists, as was charged by the former government, and the solemn promises to fulfill all treaty obligations, including the recent Chaco accord, reveals a sense of international responsibility.

Col. Rafael Franco, most prominent in the new government picture, is of the "strong, young man" type. He had a distinguished record with the Paraguayan Army before and during the Chaco War.

Hastened by Exile

During the conflict with Bolivia he commanded the second army corps, and, following the armistice, was appointed head of the military school. He was expelled from the country by the Ayala regime only a few days prior to the revolutionary outbreak. His departure precipitated the change in government.

Exclusively military forces—younger officers, for the most part—were engineers of the revolt. Their claim that 90 per cent of the people were in support of the change has yet to be substantiated.

Extravagant and strong language is used by the revolutionaries in their proclamation, issued following the coup of Feb. 17: "The people, formed by ex-service men, students and the army, have overthrown the regime because the state has been governed by big companies and powerful landlords."

It was alleged that "foreign capitalism captured the Ayala Govern-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Chief and 200 Fascists Jailed As Spain Acts to Stop Riots

MADRID, March 14 (AP)—Spanish police arrested 200 Fascists today, including members of the executive committee of the Spanish Fascist organization, as they sought the leaders of rioters who burned church buildings in downtown Madrid yesterday.

Heading the list of persons taken into custody was Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, son of the late dictator and leader of the Fascist Party.

Failed to Disclose Names

Senator De Rivera and the committee members were held on the charge of failing to furnish authorities with a list of names and addresses of members of their party.

As the police drive to prevent recurrences was launched two churches were in ruins and the building of the Monarchist newspaper, La Nacion, was destroyed.

All except the small chapel of the church of St. Ignacio had been burned. The small chapel of St. Luis also escaped.

Guards Patrol Streets

Armed guards patrolled the streets throughout the Spanish capital and cordons were thrown around all churches, public buildings, and newspapers.

Authorities disclosed that one guard was fatally injured in yesterday's riots and two firemen had been injured in fighting the blaze at the Church of St. Luis.

Police headquarters were jammed with political prisoners, including Dr. Jose Maria Albinana, Monarchist Deputy.

Martial Law Avoided

Cabinet members announced that they had decided to avoid a proclamation of a state of war, being confident that the situation could be handled under the state of alarm, which put all law forces on guard soon after the elections.

The office of La Nacion, which was attacked after a bitter editorial criticism of the Leftists for acts of vandalism toward churches and convents, announced the newspaper would be able to reappear soon.

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Establishment of a censorship in Spain was disclosed last night when a call from an Associated Press correspondent in Madrid to the London bureau was cut off after he said, "things look very bad."

Fiery Meteor Outshines Moon

NEWARK, N. J., March 14 (AP)—A flaming meteor so near the earth that it rattled windows and awoke many persons, shot across the sky over central New Jersey early today and then vanished apparently into the Atlantic Ocean.

The speeding object lighted up the countryside for many miles and was visible as far as Washington, D. C., approximately 225 miles away.

Air tremors from the fiery body were reported felt many miles north and south of Newark.

Policemen on their rounds told of seeing a vivid blue-and-white flash in the sky, followed some minutes later by deep rumbling.

J. Templeton, a United Airlines pilot, flying a plane to Newark airport from Cleveland, said that soon after 2:30 a. m. he saw a brilliant light overhead that blotted out the light of the moon. It quickly disappeared in an easterly direction, over the Atlantic Ocean.

"It was the whitest light I ever saw," he said.

Don Johnston, Eastern Airlines pilot, reported by wireless to the airport that he saw a great ball of light at 2:53 a. m. as he was flying over Virginia.

"It seemed like burning rock," he said, "with a red core and a blue flame." He thought it struck the ground somewhere near Lawrenceville, Va.

State police at Hammonton and Scotch Plains, more than 50 miles apart, told of seeing the blueish white flash, followed seven or eight minutes later by a terrifying rumble.

Asbury Park police reported they noted the passage of some bright light from the sudden lighting up of the police headquarters, but before they could get a good glimpse of the meteor, it had vanished over the sea.

In Hackensack, the phenomenon was described as similar to an explosion far to the east or southeast. Buildings shook at Paterson, Newark, Perth Amboy and Elizabeth.

France Modifies Drastic Stand On Withdrawing Rhine Troops; Coup 'Surprised' Reich Leaders

Hitler's Advisers Not Unanimous on Rhine Remilitarization

Schacht Opposed Move at This Time

Berlin Believes Nothing Drastic Will Happen Beyond Reprimand

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14—Information has just reached here from a well-informed source that the Rhineland occupation which has precipitated a crisis in Europe was not definitely decided upon by Germany until the evening of March 6—just before the Rhine remilitarization occurred.

It now becomes evident that the move was precipitated by the news from Rome that Italy had accepted the League's offer to negotiate over the Ethiopian issue.

To Germany this appeared as if she were going to be left in the lurch and the old Stresa Front—Britain, France and Italy, plus Russia—to be reformed.

The Fatal Conference

Six or eight men met. In this conference were the Reichsführer, Adolf Hitler, the Minister for Defense and War, Gen. Werner von Blomberg, the Reich's Aviation Minister, Gen. Hermann Göring, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda, Baron Constantin von Neurath, the Foreign Minister. At this gathering the issue was decided.

Ministerial chiefs and National Socialist Party leaders as well as statesmen and diplomats only knew what was happening some hours later. The Locarno powers' ambassadors were officially informed only when they were called in by Herr Hitler on Saturday morning just in advance of his Reichstag speech.

Decision Ahead of Time

These details are regarded here as of utmost importance. They serve to confirm two significant factors which have been visible in the present crisis.

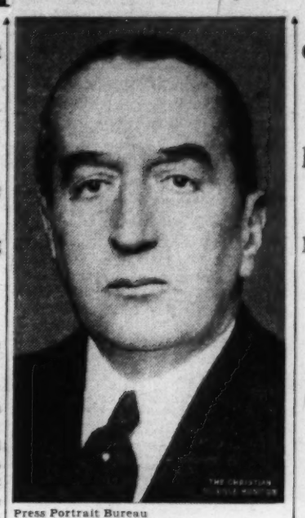
The first is that the German move lacks some evidence of having been completely considered beforehand. While unquestionably the Reich's "military equality" policy was working in the direction of the eventual reclaiming of the Rhineland, the sudden "occupation" went far beyond the carefully considered plans of the Wilhelmstrasse. The result, informed observers believe, may be to make the German diplomatic position less secure than is apparent from external appearances.

Divided Opinion

The second aspect is the disclosure of divided opinion. It was previously reported that the occupation of the Rhineland's demilitarized zone was strongly opposed by influential figures, among them some members of the Reichswehr high command and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister for Economics.

At the meeting where the final decision was taken, two plans were drawn up. One of these was to be presented to a meeting of the Reichstag, set for March 13. The first plan called for the denunciation of the Locarno treaty—and nothing more.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)



Press Portrait Bureau

Stanley M. Bruce
President of the League Council

Germans Await Hitler's Response To Peace Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 14—Increased realization of the serious consequences for Germany which the London discussions may produce, now that the British attitude is reported to be hardening against this country, has increased the gloom which has prevailed for some days past in diplomatic circles here.

The question was asked will the Reichsführer comply with the British request for another gesture to bring France and Germany nearer to friendly negotiations?

Hitler in Berlin

Herr Hitler was here in Berlin yesterday discussing the situation with some of his advisers. His speech at Karlshruhe Thursday suggested that on the question of the Rhineland occupation there can be no more discussions whatsoever.

But at the same time, it is significant that many of the most outspoken parts of the speech have not been reproduced in the German press. Herr Hitler's words are given only very briefly, which is unusual, especially since it was his first pronouncement in the election campaign.

This is taken in certain circles to mean that all hope of compromise is not yet closed.

His Position Difficult

Herr Hitler's position is not easy. Not only is he personally committed but he also has the backing of important leaders in his own National Socialist Party. On the other hand a number of diplomatic and economic authorities, including some of the military chiefs, are credited with being opposed to a continuation along his present course.

Regarding the British suggestion for a gesture from Germany in the form of withdrawal of all but a "symbolic number" of troops from the Rhineland and that no fortifications will be built there until new negotiations have been completed, the German press continues to repeat the contrast between French fortifications on the one hand and Germany's insignificant garrisons on the other.

"Hair-Splitting"

The London discussions are made to appear in the German press as "juridical hair-splitting" and as liable to divert attention from essentials.

An explanation of the legal aspects of Germany's action in militarizing the Rhineland was recently given by Dr. Hans Frank, Cabinet minister without portfolio, and State Commissioner for Justice. Dr. Frank said that the international conventions which aimed at annihilation of a people's existence were indefensible in law. He added that on the basis of this right of existence and in the interests of peace, Germany now attacks "formalistic" restrictions.

Germany Invited to Send Representative to London Talks

France and Belgium Ask Council to Act

Moderate Speeches at London Show Drift Toward Settlement

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LONDON, March 14—France announced tonight its willingness to consider an alternate plan whereby Germany might retain her troops in the Rhineland.

This break in the critical European situation, which, until now, has seen France and Germany bitterly at odds over the question of German troops on the French border, came after the League of Nations Council had made a friendly gesture to Germany.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14—The critical European situation is slowly moving toward appeasement, in the opinion of qualified judges, expressed after today's extraordinary session of the League Council called at London to deal with Germany's entry into the Rhineland and her denunciation of the Locarno Pact.

The invitation to Germany to attend the Council meeting and the studious moderation of the speeches of French Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin and Premier Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium at today's session of the Council, are both regarded as an indication that the League powers do not want to follow Germany's example and present her with a "fait accompli" calculated to exacerbate the situation.

Invited as Locarno Power

Every effort is to be made to bring the dispute back—by voluntary action on Germany's part—to a basis of legality and respect for contracts. Hence the subtle distinction drawn between inviting Germany to attend the League session as a Locarno power instead of as a party to the dispute under Article XVII of the League Covenant.

Both M. Flandin and Dr. Van Zeeland in their speeches today carefully avoided proposing any action against Germany. They confined themselves to statements of their respective cases and underlined the fact that they consider the Locarno Treaty still in force. The French and Belgian contention indeed is that they have now what amounts to a defensive alliance with Britain, thanks to Germany's action. It is a diplomatic weapon which places them in a strong position from which they have no intention of retreating.

Treaty Still in Force

Premier Van Zeeland underlined this when he declared at today's session that "only intervention by the League Council can put an end to the treaty. The treaty is still in existence. It remains as a means of protection to those signatories who are still faithful to their signatures, as against those who may be unfaithful."

Since it has always been an axiom of British policy that they will not enter any one-sided system of continental alliances, the British Government is thus in a serious difficulty. It cannot denounce the Locarno Pact, yet it cannot leave things as they are.

Dr. Van Zeeland, however, besides putting Britain's neck in a pillory and her feet in stocks, stressed Belgium's desire to "rebuild the international structure." Thus it is now regarded as evident that there will be intensive diplomatic activity, spreading perhaps over some months, not only to bring Germany back into the international fold but to work out a general system of Eruopean insurance.

Even if the effort to bring Germany back into the League fails, the insurance system will be proceeded with, so Germany runs the risk of being "self-encircled" if she is not careful.

Insecurity

At present only moral suasion is to be applied to Germany. But there is a general feeling among delegates to the Council that there can be no sense of security while, in the words of M. Flandin, "a government can annul today what it subscribed to yesterday."

It was noted, nevertheless, that all either M. Flandin or Dr. Van Zeeland did was to invite the Council to "take note" of Germany's unilateral repudiation of her legal engagements so as to make it necessary for the Locarno guarantors—Britain and Italy—to "assist" France and Belgium, the nature of the assistance required in the present case being left to the imagination and future debate.

This question was further considered in a meeting of the Locarno Four this afternoon but it is not expected that there can be any precise answer at this stage.

Meanwhile the possibility of military action or sanctions is definitely in abeyance.

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LONDON, March 14—The League of Nations Council, formally requested by France and Belgium to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

French Modify Stand Against Rhine Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

condemn Germany as a treaty violator, invited the Reich today to send a representative to London as a last chance to make peace with the Locarno powers.

The Council, meeting in secret session, under the presidency of Mr. Stanley M. Bruce of Australia, extended its offer to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler to lay his cards on the Council table after being assured by Britain, in a public meeting, of fullest co-operation for the building of a new peace structure.

A Formal Invitation

Joseph A. C. Avenol, League Secretary General, sent the following telegram to the German Government:

"Referring to the telegram which I sent to the German Government March 8, the Council of the League of Nations invites the German Government to take part in the examination by the Council of the question of the communications from the French and Belgian Governments. The Council will meet at St. James's Palace Monday, March 16, at 3:30 p. m."

France and Belgium Join

France and Belgium joined in a demand at the public meeting of the Council that the League condemn the Reich as a breaker of treaties for its occupation of the demilitarized Rhineland just a week ago in violation of the Locarno Pact and Versailles Treaty.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary, supporting the charge that an "incontestable breach of treaties has been committed," declared it was for the Council to deal with the crisis.

Asserting the peace of Europe depended on the wisdom of the Council's action, Mr. Eden declared that the Community of Nations could count on Britain's help in "re-establishing peace on a firm foundation."

Public Session Adjourns

With words of peace and war still echoing through the great scarlet and gold drawing room of St. James's Palace, the members of the Council adjourned their public session until Monday and went immediately into their secret session.

Deciding to invite Herr Hitler to send a representative here to explain his case and open one more path to conciliation, the Council expressed hope that the German representative would be here in time for Monday's session.

French sources, entering into the final efforts to break the Rhineland deadlock, said that France was likely to abandon its idea of sanctions against Germany if she could obtain a definite military agreement with Great Britain.

Closer Understanding Sought

The nations must adhere to the Locarno Pact, however, a French spokesman said, and the agreement with Britain must include regular co-ordination of their general staffs.

The invitation to Germany to participate in the Locarno deliberations was decided upon under the terms of the pact, one League delegate explained.

It constituted, in effect, formal confirmation of the notification by Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League, to Herr Hitler earlier in the week that the session of the Council to consider the case would be held in London.

Herr Hitler, however, did not consider such notification sufficient to warrant sending an envoy to London, insisting upon formal invitation.

Mr. Eden took the initiative at the Council's private session, urging the issuance of the invitation to Germany.

One interpretation of this act was that the British Foreign Secretary hoped to gain further time before the representatives of the Locarno powers, who decided to meet again tonight, were forced to take an initiative of some sort against Der Führer.

Council members said the executive body of the League wished to manifest its good will toward Germany, and also to remove any possible bitterness at Berlin on the score that the notification of the Council session lacked cordiality.

The decision to send the invitation was unanimous.

Wisdom Necessary

The British Foreign Secretary told the League of Nations Council, at its public session today, that the future of European peace "depends on the wisdom of our action here," as the Council took up Germany's violation of the Rhineland.

"The importance of the meeting 14 years ago in London (the last London session of the Council) is far overshadowed by the solemnity of this occasion," Mr. Eden declared.

He addressed the executive body of the League after Mr. Stanley M. Bruce, as President of the Council, read the protests by France and Belgium against the Reich breaking of the Locarno Pact by its occupation of the demilitarized Rhineland.

Britain Pledges Co-operation

Speaking for the four Locarno powers—Britain, France, Belgium and Italy—who indicted Germany Thursday as a violator of both the Locarno Pact and the Versailles Treaty, Mr. Eden declared:

"In our view, a patent incontestable breach of treaties has been committed. If this view is shared by the others, it is for the Council to deal with the situation."

Mr. Eden, promising to make a more detailed statement later, concluded his brief speech with an assurance that the other nations could count on the close co-operation of Britain in "re-establishing peace on a firm foundation."

France Calls on Guarantors

Speaking for France, Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin formally asked the Locarno guarantors for the aid they had promised under the treaty.

He declared that Germany violated Article 43 of the Treaty of Versailles, providing for demilitarization of the left bank of the Rhine, which is a "hostile act" under Article 44 of the treaty which ended the World War.

M. Flandin, referring to the movement of German troops into the Rhineland last Saturday, declared:

"France could have acted differently, and had the right, according to Locarno, to take brutal, decisive measures.

"France did not do so, relying entirely on the wisdom of the council."

Exchange of Notes

M. Flandin pointed out that notes were exchanged last May and June, after the conclusion of the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact, between France, Germany and the Locarno signatories.

France, at that time, fully replied to German objections to the pact, M. Flandin said, but the Reich did not even reply.

The Foreign Minister declared that Germany did not attempt to submit the pact—on which it justified its violation of the Locarno Pact—to the Hague Court, a measure it could have taken if it so desired.

He declared that Germany's treaty violation was "prepared a long time in advance."

France, he said, placed all her material and moral forces at the disposal of the League in the present crisis.

He said the French Government had taken no military measures, however, in order to avoid complication of the situation.

Specifies Violation

M. Flandin, concluding, asserted:

"I ask the Council to recognize and to declare the violation committed by Germany of Article 43 of the Treaty of Versailles and to request the League Secretary General to bring notice of such a decision of violation to the powers which are signatories to the Treaty of Locarno, and this is in conformity with Article 4 of the Locarno Treaty.

"This notification would put the governments of the guaranteeing powers (Britain and Italy) in a position to fulfill their obligations of assistance.

"The Council, on its part, will then examine how it can support this action by recommendations which it would send to the members of the League of Nations."

M. Van Zeeland Follows

Premier Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium, following M. Flandin to the rostrum, declared, "no country in Europe is so threatened" by Germany's violation of the Versailles Treaty and Locarno Pact as is Belgium.

Following M. Flandin's recommendations, Premier Van Zeeland asked the Council to take note of Germany's violation of articles 42 and 43 of the Versailles Treaty and without delay to give notification of this decision to the other signatories to the Locarno Pact which guaranteed the demilitarized zone, particularly to the guaranteeing states, Britain and Italy.

Italy to Spend $135,000,000 On Naval Increases

ROME, March 14 (AP)—A report by the Naval Ministry to the Chamber of Deputies showed that Italy will spend 1,609,891,000 lire (about $135,246,088) on the navy for the year 1936-37.

This amount represents an increase of 305,000,000 lire (about $24,486,925) over the present budget.

The report said that in view of the "uncertain" situation following the London Naval Conference, a "clear, concrete and analytical naval program is still premature," adding that it was obvious only general directions could be indicated.

Beyond two 35,000-ton ships, now being built, the report said that little of importance could be predicted beyond maintenance of the fleet's present strength.

Tacoma's Japanese Are Total Strangers To Organized Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The Japanese of Tacoma, 1000 in number, are costing the community, the State and the Federal Government nothing for aid. They take care of their indigent themselves. They have no relief problem.

None of the city's Japanese population is requiring any help, according to S. Fukui, secretary of the Tacoma Japanese Association. Even when things were at their worst, he said, there never were more than three or four out of work.

A couple of Japanese showed up once at the old Lutheran Compass Mission, in the days before federal relief. But they were out of town men, said Vincent E. Thoren, in charge of the mission. Only these few, he said, had become Americanized enough to take to the road.

Japanese farmers in the Puyallup Valley have worked so well with their brethren in the city that no one has ever gone hungry. And as the Japanese boys have grown up there was always plenty to do on the farms.

So far as anyone knows, the total relief expenditure by the Japanese association since the depression began has not been more than $150. The association contributes a small sum to the Community Chest every year, but for the amount of relief they receive, the donation is large.

Civil Service Expansion Demanded in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—A new interest in strengthening and restoring civil service is being experienced through this State. A petition to create state civil service is being circulated. When 50,000 names are obtained the subject may come before the voters.

In this community, following the election of a reform administration, a probe is being made into uses and abuses of the system. It is planned to follow this with an extension of civil service to more departments of city government.

A Man in the News

Stanley M. Bruce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The League of Nations Council has found in Mr. Stanley Melbourne Bruce, former Australian Prime Minister and present High Commissioner for Australia in London, a chairman with a world outlook superimposed upon that of a British Empire statesman. Mr. Bruce made his first speech as chairman, Jan. 20.

"We must think in terms a little wider than empire," was his inspiring call to the London Government in 1931 when a narrow financial policy had brought Great Britain to much the same economic pass as that from which previously he had helped to extricate Australia where he was Prime Minister from 1923 to 1929.

His remedy for Britain in 1931, and for the world today, has been the same.

"Get Them on the Job"

Mr. Bruce, speaking in London on Dec. 2, 1931, urged the United Kingdom to consult the best experts and then without delay to "get them on the job." . . . This, he said, had been his own course in Australia and it had succeeded. There was an opportunity, he declared, for leadership in doing the same on a world-wide scale to bring the nations as a whole out of their difficulties.

A man of action, Mr. Bruce, before he entered politics, had a successful business career in the Antipodes. Born in Melbourne he was the first Australian Prime Minister to have been educated at one of Britain's great universities. His student days were spent at Cambridge where he studied law and rowed in the boat that beat Oxford in 1904.

Won Against Criticism

His culture was at first a subject of attack upon him on the part of his labor opponents when he returned to Australia, but his personal popularity soon silenced such criticism. Good humored and tolerant he has won a great place for himself in the esteem of his fellow men.

He brings to Geneva a breadth of view and a driving force calculated to help notably wherever the question of getting things done rather than of merely talking about them is in debate.

Spoilsmen Raise Public Ire

Voters Begin to Note That Spoils System Puts Taxes Up

Hold the Remedy

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—There is specific, concrete aid which the public can give, and give immediately, to the fight for the merit system in the United States.

It would be well to conclude this series on a hopeful note, and in good truth there have been few times in recent history when public pressure, energetically exerted, such as is now being mobilized by the League of Women Voters and kindred groups, could have such effect.

The interest in improved government personnel has sprung from mounting national resentment over recent spoils distribution in Washington, and by the hostility to increased federal expenses resulting in bigger taxes. It has made the time ripe for action.

Might Save Postal Deficit

If the merit system could be applied through the post office, for example, says Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, the latter could probably operate without a deficit. Senator O'Mahoney ought to know, for he was a former first assistant postmaster under James A. Farley.

What is true of the post office is true elsewhere in the Government. It would save money everywhere. A career service, a trained personnel, a body of federal employees taken out of politics, would be a bulwark against lobbies and graft, and a triple hasp for the taxpayer's pocketbook.

There are several practical reform proposals now pending in Congress. The voter can aid them tremendously, right at this juncture, by telling his congressman about them. The congressman probably already knows about them. But it won't hurt a bit to remind him—and to keep on reminding him.

The reform with the best chance of success deals with this acute subject of the United States Post Office, which carries on the biggest business in the world. There are 46,000 post offices scattered over the United States, and 32,000 of them, all small and relatively unimportant, are now under civil service. These are the fourth-class offices whose postmasters are named by the Postmaster General. The other 14,000-odd offices are known as "presidential offices" because their postmasters are appointed by the President. They are not under civil service. On July 12, 1933, President Roosevelt ordered Mr. Farley to prepare legislation to place these 14,000 jobs under civil service and the merit system.

Bill Stands a Chance

It is the bill to accomplish this objective, HR 3251, the Ramspeck bill, which is now pending in the House—the only important civil service reform bill in the past two years out of dozens submitted to get a favorable report from committee or to stand a reasonable chance of passage.

There is another bill that would go even further than HR 3251. This is the O'Mahoney-Mead bill, which is S 1714. If the Ramspeck bill gets through the House and over to the Senate, some of the valuable features of Senator O'Mahoney's measure may be added to it.

Before going on with the subject of the civil service drive in the post office, one or two other measures should be mentioned.

Logan Bill Widely Approved

In particular there is S 1952, introduced by Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky. This would give the President authority to put under civil service all those new agencies, bureaus and alphabetical groups which were specifically exempted from the merit system when a spoils-hungry Congress first passed them.

The Logan bill is endorsed by the National Federation of Federal Employees, the Civil Service Commission, the League of Women Voters, the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel, the National Civil Service Reform League and other citizens' groups. It would be of tremendous value if it could be enacted. Another version of the same proposal is HR 6679, a bill also introduced by Representative Ramspeck.

Hope Centers Elsewhere

It is only fair to say, however, that the chance of seeing either of these latter two bills passed in the present session is slim; and for dozens of other reform measures there seems no hope whatever, for the moment. The question comes down to the Ramspeck and O'Mahoney bills.

It must be understood at once that no revolutionary reform program has an immediate chance in Congress. Congress takes its merit system reform reluctantly, bite by bite, like a spoiled child at table. If the present Congress finally puts presidential postmasters under the civil service it will be one of the biggest bites in history.

Several Special Reasons

There are special reasons for making these 14,000 jobs the immediate issue in a reform drive.

First of all, it will bring the whole Post Office finally under civil service and give an opportunity for the first major Government experiment in non-partisan efficiency.

In the second place, the 14,000 jobs are now surrounded with a deceptive pretense of being under civil service when actually they are not. Their ambiguous position endangers the prestige of the Civil Service Commission. The commission, it is true, is required to offer non-partisan examinations for all these positions, but the top man in the examination does not get the job.

Politician Has Final Say

Instead, a roundabout procedure follows in which the commission announces the names of the top three in the examination, and one of these three may, or may not, be named. The final selection is left to the politician.

Under this extraordinary arrangement the 14,000 postmasters were practically all good Republicans up to 1933, and are practically all good Democrats today, after three years of Mr. Farley. Since the term of office is four years, 3000 to 4000 are still Republicans, but this condition will remain for only a matter of months. Then the last Republican will go.

May Be Reversed

If the Republicans win in November, of course, the whole process will be reversed.

Now it is the primary object of the Ramspeck and O'Mahoney bills to bring this degrading and ignoble practice to an end. The bills are somewhat different, but it is unnecessary to go into details here: their common goal is to stop the alternating ebb and flow of politicians in and out of key jobs. Many representatives would be glad of the change. They declare that each post office appointment now makes them "10 enemies and one ingrate."

Two Big Hurdles

There are two big political difficulties in the way, however—

1. Republicans do not want to see the reform effected while they are out of office, since it would "cover in" Democrats. Though both Messrs. Ramspeck and O'Mahoney deprecate the idea, the long-awaited reform now would undoubtedly aid Mr. Farley's appointees. Of course, Democrats would object to the reform under a Republican Administration. Neither side wants to end the game while it is losing. If this argument were listened to, however, reform would never come.

Outlook Is Dim

2. Democrats facing a stiff fight for re-election this November do not wish to cut their political hold on postmasters. Representative Patrick J. Boland (D), of Pennsylvania, the Democratic whip, has just made a quick survey of sentiment on the Ramspeck bill, and his report is unfavorable. Preponderant Democratic opinion in the House is that the measure is "inopportune." Mr. Ramspeck, however, is determined to press his fight.

Mr. Roosevelt is definitely committed to the program. Final success of the bill rests in great measure on his willingness to bring pressure in its behalf.

Hope Is Held in Other Ways

There is hope, however, that if the Ramspeck Bill fails to be enacted this season, and public support is mobilized for it, it will have later success. This is because it follows the traditional method of civil service extension known as "covering in." The dominant party is not averse to civil service extension after its own partisans hold the jobs.

President Theodore Roosevelt "covered in" fourth class postmasters of 14 states, just before retiring. Taft similarly "covered in" all the rest. What Republicans have done in the past, it is thought the Democrats will do ultimately in the New Deal.

It is this bait of immediate political advantage from "covering in" which has been the chief inducement, oddly enough, for constant extension of the merit system.

Spear Point Reform

So the situation stands at present. Perhaps undue emphasis in this series has been given to the Post Office Department. But it is the spear point of reform, not only in the Federal Government but for the country as well. The Post Office does the biggest business of the nation. It touches everybody's life. It contains 36 per cent of all the Government's civilian employees in the executive branches—258,783 out of 719,440 last June 30—and it now contains about 50 per cent of the 455,264 employees enrolled in the classified competitive civil service. Win the post office finally over to the merit system; establish it as a business proposition pure and simple and America, for the first time, will have an illustration, so it is argued, of what can be done in a politics-free establishment on a first-class scale.

Praises Ramspeck Bill

Here is what Harry B. Mitchell, president of the Civil Service Commission, said of the Ramspeck Bill (HR 3251) at Philadelphia, Feb. 3—

"The bill providing for putting these postmasters under the civil service law which has made the greatest progress is that introduced by Congressman Ramspeck. . . We have hopes that after passing the body (the House) that is more directly interested in postmasters it (the Ramspeck Bill) will also pass the Senate. In any event, friends of civil service are very anxious that all possible help be given toward the passage of the bill."

And the National Civil Service Reform League, New York, in the latest issue of "Good Government," its publication, weighs pros and cons of the O'Mahoney version of the same proposal (S1714) and reaches this decision.

Best Under Circumstances

"While there is probably justification for Senator Vandenberg's criticism that 'its provision to withhold effect until 1938 appears to be a deliberate attempt to intrench all sitting Democratic postmasters in life jobs and to postpone the operation of a real career service until about 1960' as a practical matter probably no better bill could be gotten through Congress.

"Certainly it would offer a career in the postal service to ambitious employees, when future vacancies occur; would largely prevent the use of presidential postmasterships as rewards for political services; and would relieve the Civil Service Commission from the distasteful duty of participating in the pseudo-merit system now in effect."

The Spoils System

Last of Six Articles

Widespread charges are being made that the Civil Service System in the United States is being undermined by political spoils methods.

A series of articles on the situation is being published in The Christian Science Monitor.

Five Neighbors And U. S. Honor Franco Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

ment," that workers were treated as slaves, that farmers had been driven from their homes with "dried biscuits and poisoned meat," that money lenders and landlords had waxed prosperous while young men fought in the jungle, and that free railroad tickets and meals were granted preferentially to "Jew, thief and murderer."

The students had been deprived of free press and speech, even been murdered; the army was "treated as a child" and had not been permitted to seize the rich Chaco oil territory when complete victory was within its grasp; "thieves and plunderers" had taken advantage of the hunger and pain of the people.

These were some of the 35 reasons for the condemnation of the old Government.

The Indictment

Among the most important are the following which are numbered as they were numbered in the manifesto issued by the revolutionaries. The alleged reasons for the coup d'etat are these:

1. In Paraguay corporations and landed aristocrats rule the nation and not the Government.

3. All the corporations which assumed control of the nation had as lawyers men of the regime which was overthrown. . . . Example, Eusebio Ayala (deposed president), lawyer and stockholder of the International Products Company.

4. The Paraguayans who fought returned to find their homes abandoned or destroyed while war profiteers mocked at their misery.

Profited by the War

5. The fallen regime used the war to speculate for its own profit.

10. For 10 years the fallen regime has not granted the right of assembly, the freedom of the press or the right to organize.

13. The old regime lead the nation into a cruel war with the sole purpose of prolonging its stay in power and this at the cost of the welfare of a whole people.

14. The old regime did not favor increases in the wages nor did it seek to improve the condition of the Paraguayan workers, and it permitted, furthermore, that the workingmen's association be dissolved.

15. The old regime sold out to foreign corporations. . . ."

Natural Result of War

The new Government's program was described in one paragraph. Since then the Government on March 11 decreed its seven-point Fascist plan for the state.

Recent visitors to Asuncion report that the revolution was the logical result of the post-war disillusionment. Thanks to tin and the general mining boom, Bolivia's war wounds began to heal quickly; but Paraguay was prostrated by the Chaco War and the country has no great trade resources to assist her rehabilitation.

Discontent increased among the younger officers as they looked back and considered that the Paraguayan army was victorious and in a position to seize a great part of Bolivia's fertile and oil-bearing territories. International military experts differed on this point, holding that the armistice came at a time when the Paraguayans would have been handicapped by fighting under conditions exclusively favorable to the Bolivians.

Young Officers Dissatisfied

Whatever the military possibilities were at that time, the younger officers were dissatisfied with the role played by victorious General Estigarribia, always considered as the hero of the campaign, and later indignant at the poor and irregular pay accorded the veterans and disabled. Had they only been able to lay their hands on the oil wealth things would have been different, in their opinion.

As it is, it is impossible to combat their description in the present impoverished condition of the average Paraguayan worker. It is barely conceivable that this condition will be alleviated by the governmental change, though it is obvious that Colonel Franco and his associates will be able to improve the status of the army. His Fascist leanings were remarked even before the decree of March 11.

Creates a Stir

A stir was created in several neighboring chancelleries by his appeal to Paraguayan patriotism which invoked the "national heroes," Francia and the younger Lopez, former dictators. Neither of these figures can survive as a hero in an impartial historical examination; both, indeed, hitherto have been internationally accepted as something worse than tyrants. The solemn invocation of their names in the "new Magna Charta" issued by the Ministry of Interior especially puzzled Buenos Aires. The Fascist decrees helped to explain.

Others Wait and Watch

The Bolivian reaction is that of "watchful waiting." The A. B. C. powers—Argentina, Brazil and Chile—were reassured by the formal declaration of the new government that it would respect the agreements already achieved regarding Chaco peace, but are fearful because of the continued references to "maintenance of the whiphand."

Bolivians, according to dispatches from La Paz, are impressed by the fact that the army is now predominant in national affairs and believe that there may be renewed Paraguayan engineering of the projected republic of Santa Cruz. They fear that the "liberating army," so styled by Colonel Franco, may choose its moment to renew the war.

Elsewhere in South America the general opinion seems to be that the new regime will be satisfied with seizing the spoils of office.

'Blue Grass' Cities Celebrate Founding

By the Associated Press

Louisville, Ky.

THREE Kentucky cities—older than the State—will celebrate their 150th anniversary during 1936.

Granted charters in 1876 by an act of the Virginia Legislature, Frankfort, Washington and Stanford came into existence six years before Kentucky became a State.

Frankfort, now the State capital, was the smallest of the three, with Washington, now the smallest, the second largest community in the then thinly settled blue grass region.

Wise Land Planning Called Essential To Protect Wild Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Unwise drainage of large areas of land during the years immediately past is responsible in large degree for the present waterfowl problem on the North American continent, William M. Rush, regional director of the United States biological survey, with headquarters in Portland, stated in an address at the third Pacific Northwest regional planning conference in Spokane, Wash.

"All wild life has economic, recreational, educational and esthetic values; it is subject to the same economic and social principles as other natural renewable resources and no land planning program is complete without provision for the perpetuation and best use of this resource," Mr. Rush said.

"Had sensible land planning been in effect 50 years ago, the duck situation today would doubtless be much better," the dirctor commented. "So many water areas have been drained for cultivation that have later proven unsuccessful from an agricultural standpoint, that all future proposals of this sort should be subjected to the closest scrutiny. The value of such areas for production of waterfowl, fur and fish should be given full consideration."

Mr. Rush deems it "entirely probable that five or ten times as much fur can be produced in the forests and other rough lands in these western states as is being produced at present."

Restoration of migratory water fowl was classed by Mr. Rush as an international problem in which Canada and Mexico play an important part.

Although Mr. Rush praised hunting and fishing as "an out-door sport," he deplored the tendency of applying modern business methods to the taking of game.

Lady Lougheed

CALGARY, Alta., March 14 (AP)—Lady Lougheed, who passed on at her home here yesterday, was the daughter of the late William Hardisty, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, widow of Senator Sir James Lougheed, a niece of the late Lord Strathcona and of the late Senator Richard Hardisty of Edmonton. Lady Lougheed was for many years "first hostess" of the West. Many notables who played leading roles in affairs of state or in the social world had their names inscribed in the Lougheed guest book.

Hitler's Sudden Coup Surprised Reich Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

The other plan called for a similar agenda, but was to be presented to the Reichstag at an earlier date—either March 7 or 8. The final action made use of the earlier date, but went far beyond the originally conceived diplomatic démarche.

Hitler's Move?

There are sources here which credit the Rhineland remilitarization essentially to the Führer's own initiative.

This incident proves yet again how Adolf Hitler avoids ordinary diplomatic channels and seeks to cut the Gordian knots.

On three points the Führer cannot be moved—equal status for Germany, Jews, and Bolshevism.

As for the future, general opinion in Germany is that nothing will happen. There will be much talk at the League, some resolutions, perhaps, but no march of French troops.

Would Avoid War

Further discussions on the points which Germany has raised will take so much time that unity among League powers is not anticipated in Berlin. The National Socialists do not mind anything, provided it is not war. They are not prepared for war and are convinced that others are also unprepared. But the economic situation in Germany is getting worse and this fact may play against them more than they imagine.

Associated Press reports out of Paris seem to confirm the notion that Dr. Schacht opposed the Rhineland remilitarization at this time. He is said to have sent a special emissary to Paris to warn French bankers that sanctions against the Reich at this time might result disastrously to their investments. The envoy of the Reich Minister for Economics, Emil Georg von Strauss, an official of the Reichsbank of which Dr. Schacht is president, is said to have told Georges Bonnet, French Minister of Commerce, that Dr. Schacht had opposed Herr Hitler's move on the ground that drastic sanctions might follow, which could result in the collapse of the Third Reich.

Not much importance attaches to the coming Reichstag election. There is only one list of candidates—all National Socialists—so they are bound to win. Disapproval is expressable only through not voting or handing in invalid ballot papers.

Workers' Return Ordered

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board ordered the Atlanta Woolen Mills of Atlanta, Ga., March 12, to re-employ, with back pay, seven workers the board found were discriminated against because of membership in the United Textile Workers or failure to join the "Good Will Club."

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The World's [illegible]
Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

of sanctions, thereby revealing Germany's fear of these economic reprisals.

Most surprising of the revelations are those that depict Germany as having been stampeded overprecipitously into the remilitarization move. Until March 6, Germany is said to have had no plan of immediately occupying the Rhineland; but Italy's acceptance of the League's peace overture induced a fear in Germany that Italy would soon return to augment the ring around the Reich, thus isolating Germany.

League Council

France and Belgium formally protested Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland before the League Council convening in St. James's Palace for its first London meeting in 14 years.

In the public meeting, Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Foreign Minister, requested that Germany be adjudged to have violated the Versailles Treaty and that this violation be brought formally to the notice of the Locarno signatories, thus placing them in a position to fulfill their obligations under the pact.

Summary

The prospect of a preventive war or hostile action by France, to force German troops to evacuate the Rhineland, is very remote. France will probably do all in its power to capitalize this forbearance on its part in an effort to draw England into a strong military alliance.

Should France succeed here, it would have consummated an objective that it has held ever since the World War, and Germany would have lost its chance of gaining Great Britain's support; an objective it, too, held ever since the World War. Thus France may actually be in a position to gain tremendously from the German coup, which couldn't have surprised it greatly anyway.

Roumania

Bucharest — George Bratianu, Liberal leader, told the Roumanian Parliament yesterday that he had obtained possession of secret documents indicating that Roumanian railways have received instructions to be in readiness to rush Soviet troops across the country.

Supporters of the Government denied the existence of such orders.

Nicaragua—Lane Replaced by Long as Minister

Managua, Nicaragua — Arthur Bliss Lane, American Minister to Nicaragua for the last three years, departed from his post today, the Associated Press reported. He will be replaced by Boaz Long, who will arrive Monday.

Capital—Week Summed Up

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington — "In process" was the report on most of the important national news as the week ended. Doors remain closed on many an issue.

The President's proposed tax on undistributed corporate incomes is still in the Ways and Means Committee. Reports indicate that after a stormy week in which alternate proposals were vainly contemplated, congressmen are swinging to the support of the program just about as formulated by the President.

Relief is another smoldering problem. The $4,800,000,000 voted last year is about used up. The President is preparing his request for more; and, perhaps, the best insight the nation has received into the issue is the statement this week of 100 American mayors that there was a need for $2,340,000,000 for the coming fiscal year.

The Black Committee was taught during the week the proprieties and improprieties of subpoenaing telegrams. Its instructor was the District of Columbia Supreme Court. The committee's dynamite is still impounded.

The United States Supreme Court held behind its grandiose doors all the evidence and arguments presented to it on two New Deal measures—the Guffey coal control bill and the "truth in securities" act. Decisions will probably be announced in a few weeks.

Stormy and protracted sessions of Congress and flamboyant headlines are promised when these issues are finally brought out for their baptism by oratory.

Finished Business

The United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay have agreed to recognize the Fascist-like Government of Paraguay, established by a revolutionary coup. American recognition is expected to accelerate Paraguayan acceptance of President Roosevelt's invitation to attend a peace conference of the governments of the Western Hemisphere.

Strikes—Arbitration Started in Elevator Walkout

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York — The forces of arbitration were strengthened as the building service strike stubbornly refused to yield to conciliation. An arbitration board of five jurists, merchants and city officials was added to the arbitration machinery already set up. The invitation to meet with this new board was promptly accepted by the realty owners; but the union leader, James J. Bambrick, has not replied.

The deadlock that is partially tying up 2500 buildings, springs now from one issue. It is whether or not the union strikers will be hired back and the replacement men let go. The realty owners insist upon retaining 15 per cent of the replacement workers. It may seem like a paltry issue, but labor feels strongly against those who stay on the job when strikers leave their positions to fight for what they deem their rights.

President Wins First Surplus Tax Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

the floor, and no one can forecast the result, save that a merry battle is in prospect.

Contest From Within

Objections to the projects come from within the Administration's own ranks, where it is declared that Mr. Roosevelt's roundabout method of getting the undertakings started represents extraordinarily high-handed procedure.

The projects have never been directly authorized by Congress, but have been instituted by the President who supplied funds from his own "pocket-book," the $4,880,000,000 relief appropriation. Congressional opponents do not so much seek to block construction in some cases, as they want the chance to express their views on them. The total expenditures are estimated at $200,000,000 and in either case engineers have been dubious, or downright critical of the proposals.

An Unexpected Revolt

The adverse action of the two committees, accordingly, despite the appeals of committee leaders, represents an unexpected revolt, which has failed to secure the attention it deserved, and which is likely to produce a thorough airing of the whole subject in a few days.

On the tax bill, the President has been more fortunate thus far. House leaders predict their body will accept, with only slight modification, whatever tax measure the Ways and Means Committee produces. The subcommittee's report is the first decisive action on the far-reaching Roosevelt proposal, and the full committee will follow it, it is felt. The tax must still run the gantlet of the Senate, however, where important modifications may occur.

The More the Higher

The tax, as now shaped, would be levied on undistributed net profits of corporations at a rate of 15 per cent on the first 10 per cent of net income. From that it would rise, with increasing severity, to a peak of 55 per cent tax on all reserves above 30 per cent of net income.

Thus, according to theory, it would provide a tremendous incentive to pushing out reserves to the stockholders, who would, in turn, have to pay it over to the Government in the income taxes and surtaxes now in effect.

Corporations at present, it is estimated, under laws now in effect, are paying an average of 16.5 per cent on their net earnings. These laws would be repealed under the new approach to the tax problem—corporate income tax, capital stock tax, and excess profits tax all would go.

Seeks Taxable Funds

The admitted purpose of the program is to push the big corporation surpluses, above the so-called "cushion reserves" out into circulation as dividends, so the income tax would nab them. The effect on some of the big family companies, like Henry Ford's, would be startling, it is thought.

The subcommittee has worked out what it feels to be generous cushion reserves. A corporation would be able to hold back 40 per cent of its surplus, it is said, without paying more strictly corporate taxes than it now does under present levies. On the other hand, the 60 per cent distributed would be gathering income taxes on its own.

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Oarless Lifeboat Proves Its Merits in Emergency

A lever in the center of the boat pulled back and forth propels the craft. Its advantages are that it takes up no room, can be operated by anyone and takes only two to do it.

Wide World

Inspectors See New Lifeboats

Top—Steamboat Men Take Ride in One of Oarless Lifeboats of the Monarch of Bermuda. Bottom, Left to Right—Capt. George Fried, Supervising Inspector of the Second District, Bureau of Navigation. Staff Captain Leslie Banyard of the Monarch of Bermuda; Dickerson N. Hoover, Director General United States Bureau of Navigation.

This is a testing time for ship life-saving inventions. Federal steamboat inspectors are on the watch for new devices that promise to eliminate the hazards of abandoning ship in emergencies at sea. Authorities in Washington are admittedly feeling the demand of public opinion for life-saving facilities to prevent recurrence of wholesale marine tragedies, such as occurred on the Atlantic seaboard within the last year or two.

Inventors are knocking on the door of Dickerson N. Hoover, director general of the United States bureau of navigation, in Washington. And Mr. Hoover, in turn, is calling on the inventors. One of the inventions which government authorities are considering as standard safety equipment is the Fleming oarless lifeboat. Some time ago Mr. Hoover went to New York to inspect the craft.

It comes well recommended. At the time of the burning of the Morro Castle, oarless lifeboats from the Furness Bermuda Line steamer Monarch of Bermuda picked up 78 survivors. Capt. Leslie Banyard, staff captain of the Monarch, lowered a boat into the water from the liner's North River pier for a practical demonstration. Captain Banyard's boat was the first to reach the Morro Castle, picking up 31 people on the first trip.

The Fleming oarless lifeboat is propelled by pulling levers attached to a propeller shaft. Usually two people pull back and forth on each lever, seated on stools facing each other. Captain Banyard told the inspectors it was "fool proof" and that even scared passengers could work the levers. An officer stands in the stern and steers.

Captain Banyard emphasized especially the greater handiness of the Fleming lifeboat in maneuvering close under the side of a ship. In the ordinary lifeboat the sweep of the oars prevents it from coming up close alongside. This advantage was demonstrated in the Morro Castle episode during which the Monarch's boats came so close alongside that people could be lowered directly into them.

Whether this advantage would not be discounted in heavily running seas is a point the inspectors took up in closed council. All agreed that under conditions prevailing at the time of the Morro Castle disaster, the Monarch of Bermuda's Fleming oarless boats were superior to any other lifeboats on the scene.

Inattention Blamed For Majority Of Highway Mishaps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Inattention" by the driver is the greatest menace to highway safety, according to the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Inattention to driving, according to Ivan Kelso, the club's legal adviser, often means giving too close attention to the wrong things, conversation, for instance. He claimed that such distractions were responsible for most auto accidents.

Just how inattention takes its toll was described, Mr. Kelso said, in a recent case in one of the California appellate courts as follows:

The owner of an automobile invited a friend and her son to accompany him on a week-end trip to his mountain cabin. After dinner was over, one of the several guests suggested they go to a near-by town to attend a dance. The guests were distributed among the three or four cars available and the cabin owner, his friend and her son, with two other guests, made up one party.

The way to town led over a narrow winding mountain road.

Shortly after they started, the owner decided to turn on the car radio. He leaned over to reach the radio dial. For only a moment his eyes left the road. But that was enough for the car to leave the road and overturn.

"Accidents chargeable to inattention will be fewer," Mr. Kelso said, "when motorists realize that when a car is moving 20 miles per hour, it covers 30 feet every second. If you must turn on the radio or take the eyes off the road, even for a second, then it pays to throttle the car down or come to a complete stop."

Illinois Police Radio Equipment Blankets State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Illinois is installing a radio police system which will carry instructions to highway police everywhere in the State within three minutes after an emergency has arisen.

Eventually facsimile broadcasts will be developed, making it possible, within a few moments' time, to put into the hands of distant patrolmen the photographic likeness of a person with a criminal record when that person is the fugitive being sought. It will also make available to these officers fingerprints, or other necessary or valuable visual means of identification.

Scrambled speech, such as the system used in transatlantic telephony, will assure secrecy of police messages. Since only those for whom the message is intended would be in possession of the necessary knowledge to interpret it, members of a gang, tuning in, would be unable to know what police instructions were being given out.

These innovations in police radio broadcasts in the Illinois system were designed in consideration of needs of the state for the next five years.

Illinois, in installing a police radio system at a cost of $350,000, is following the example of neighboring states. With Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Indiana already operating smaller systems (Indiana having installed five stations at a cost of $50,000) Illinois' action fills the missing link in the efforts of these states to catch lawbreakers before they can secrete themselves.

Many Places Raise Funds For Police Radio Systems By Popular Subscription

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—So important has police radio come to be regarded that a number of cities, lacking the funds in the public treasury, have raised the necessary money and purchased the equipment by means of popular subscription. The activities have taken many forms ranging from comprehensive compaigns to individual entertainments and other affairs planned to yield as much revenue as possible.

In most instances the initiative has been taken by police officials who are in position to know the value of radio service and who can speak authoritatively on it and thus arouse the interest of other key men and finally of the whole community. They have received hearty co-operation from fellow officials and from other prominent public-spirited citizens, devoted to civic improvement.

Among communities which, the Western Electric Company reports, have raised funds for their police radio equipment in this manner are Findlay, Ohio; Green Bay, Wis.; and St. Joseph, Mo. These cities range in size from 18,000 to 80,000 population. Findlay has a 500-watt, intermediate frequency transmitter; Green Bay a 100-watt intermediate frequency transmitter; and St. Joseph, which has jus closed its contract, plans to install a two-way ultra-high frequency system with a 50-watt transmitter and 12 to 14 cars equipped with 5-watt transmitters and with receivers.

The indications are that the movement is spreading and that the success of one city inspires others. Most of the campaigns reported up to the present have taken place in the Middle West.

WPA Checks Forged, Buffalo League Says

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14 (AP)—William F. Sidman, president of the Citizens' Unemployed Relief League, reported yesterday that Works Progress Administration pay voucher "forgeries by the hundreds" had been uncovered.

Francis J. Downing, district director of the WPA, said all information in the Relief League's possession would be turned over to Lester W. Herzog, State Administrator, for investigation.

Mr. Sidman said his organization had photostatic copies of pay vouchers showing collection of vouchers two and sometimes three times under the name of the same individual.

He said his group also had "collected information to prove that political discrimination is being practiced on every single WPA job in the city," and that "these forged pay check acknowledgments" apparently were the cause of a lack of funds which caused more than 40,000 workers to be laid off in the city.

Lindbergh Leases Estate in Italy

GENOA, Italy, March 14 (AP)—Dispatches from Alassio reported today that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had leased the Villa Imperiale, a palatial home with huge grounds facing the Ligurian Sea.

The villa is the property of Francesco Massara, an attorney. It is a few yards away from the villa where Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot, spent the last years of his life.

The villa is the second European home the American flier has leased since he left the United States. Earlier this month he rented on a month-to-month basis the fourteenth century residence, Long Barn, at Weald, Kent, Eng.

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Plains States Prove Active In Campaign to Smash Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

on the effects of alcohol and other narcotics.

In Colorado the Parent-Teachers Associations likewise are promoting adult education, recreation, better housing, and improvement of social conditions surrounding schools.

The women's clubs of Denver have joined in a war on drug stores which display salacious literature.

The Denver police department finds less juvenile crime as a result of the work of a committee composed of civic leaders and police officials which was organized several years ago to survey crime conditions and suggest remedies.

The Denver Leisure Time Council co-operates with neighborhood groups, churches, schools, and municipal departments in planning and directing recreational and leisure time activities.

Sets Prisoners Right

The Colorado Prison Association, operating with private support, has provided aid to, and has succeeded in rehabilitating, many released convicts. It is reported that during September, October, and November last year work was found for 154, not one of whom has returned to crime.

The Denver Planning Commission is supplementing the Federal Housing Administration program by encouraging improvements in overcrowded districts.

Free domestic training is provided for girls through the opportunity school maintained by the Denver public schools.

New Mexico, with a population of but 400,000 in an area the fourth largest among the states, provides an outstanding example of a rural, sparsely populated region in which the usual crime problems are not found.

Uses Boy Scout Movement

The State does stand out, however, in its use of the Boy Scout movement as a means of preventing the development of criminal tendencies and conditions.

For example, 54 per cent of the boys of scout age in Santa Fe are active members. Here, as in Albuquerque, records show that in districts where there are many Scouts delinquency cases are infrequent. District Judge M. A. Otero Jr., in Santa Fe, notes that in more than 300 cases of juvenile delinquents which have come before him not one was an accredited Boy Scout.

Many troops are organized among the Indians and Spanish-Americans. The greatest difficulty is in the rural areas where it is hard to find leaders.

Cuts Juvenile Delinquency

Judge Otero also reports that as a result of the work of probation officers less than 2 per cent of the juvenile cases which have come before him in the past five years have returned.

Wyoming is another thinly populated state with a less aggravated crime problem, but it has taken advantage of federal projects such as rural resettlement, WPA, and social insurance, intended to improve economic and social conditions conducive indirectly to crime, and carries on some juvenile crime prevention work. The state enforces laws barring juveniles from places where liquor is sold.

Domestic training is offered generally in the schools and night schools provide educational facilities for adults, both in urban and rural areas.

Shoe Tester Developed

A "walking" machine, designed to test the wearing qualities of the upper portion of women's shoes, has been developed and placed in operation at the national Bureau of Standards, Washington.

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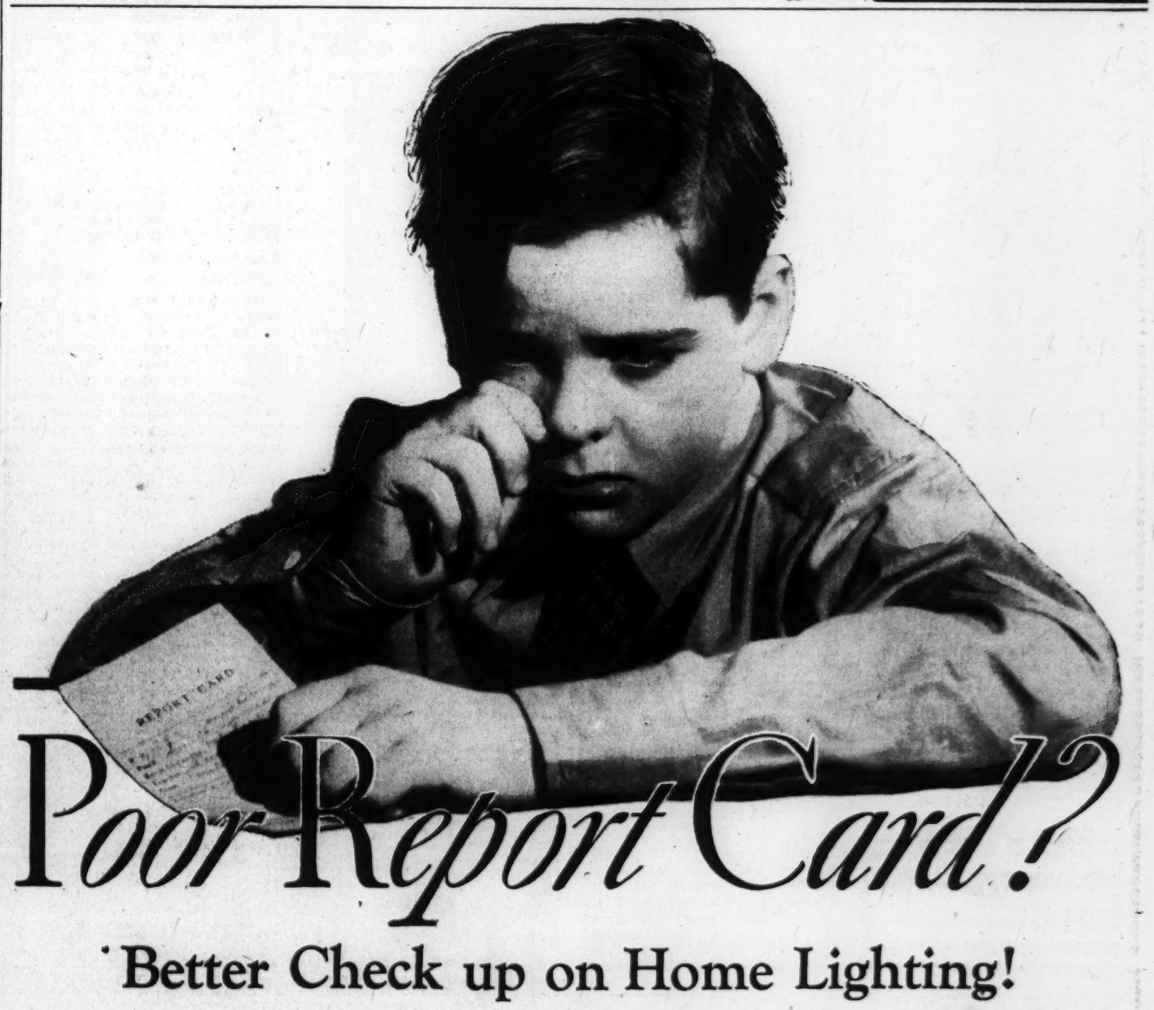
Poor Report Card?
Better Check up on Home Lighting!

What has home lighting to do with poor school marks? A great deal. Poor home lighting makes home work difficult and uninteresting, and encourages slipshod work.

Children themselves seldom realize why they do not get good marks. They are unable to check the mistakes they make. It is up to parents to be alert . . . and to make home work inviting by supplying a comfortable, quiet work-place that is adequately lighted according to scientific standards. Attention should also be given home lighting throughout the whole house.

The entire family will benefit from this plan. It means plenty of light, well shaded, free from glare—especially in rooms where reading, studying, or sewing is done. And the whole room should be lighted—not just parts of it. Guard your child's sight—and your own—with better light.

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To Learn to Think — Or Merely to Be Well-Informed?

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Growth — Not Hoarding Facts

Accretion a Very Different Process From Unfoldment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Filey, Yorks, Eng.

THE other day I traveled in the train with a very learned young man. During the course of a short journey he informed me when soap was first manufactured in England, how many steel pens the world consumes daily and how far camels will travel in eight days—together with other illuminating facts.

It was a pity he left his copy of "Weekly Snippets" lying on the seat.

It is easy to tell the difference between the merely well-informed mind and the thoughtful and intelligent one. The first has acquired layers of knowledge like a crystal. The second has grown and expanded like a vivid flower. Well, indeed, do we teachers know the difference. But how to help our children to develop as living plants and not as inanimate crystals is a difficult but none-the-less vital problem.

What and How They Read

Much depends on what they read; much also on how they read it. All growth may be described as a process of give-and-take between the organism and its environment. A plant absorbs certain essential elements from its environment and in turn gives them back in the form of leaf and blossom, honey and perfume. Now the child-mind is already dowered with the power of extracting from its environment the various elements necessary to its growth. It already possesses in high degree the assimilative faculties of wonder, admiration, curiosity and memory. It has a natural capacity for listening and observing and at least an instinctive desire to read.

The productive faculties are also in working order before the human teacher takes a hand in the work. The child already feels the desire to make, imagine and create. This need expresses itself instinctively in games, acting, drawing and so on. Growth then, in every department of life, is invariably a two-fold process; always there must be perception and execution, impression and expression, income and expenditure, import and export. But the whole wonder, interest and mystery of growth, be it physical or mental, lies in the fact that the raw materials assimilated from the environment are reproduced in an entirely different and unrecognizable form from that in which they were assimilated.

Sincere and Intelligent

The manner in which children react to the facts assimilated by them from their daily reading will differ in individual children. Some will be content to represent them in a different literary form, others will dramatize, others will express themselves pictorially, and so on. It is necessary to have all these points in view when we introduce our children to the study of newspapers. That they should re-act in any way they like, provided that it is sincere and intelligent, is a factor of paramount importance if we are to have an educated democracy.

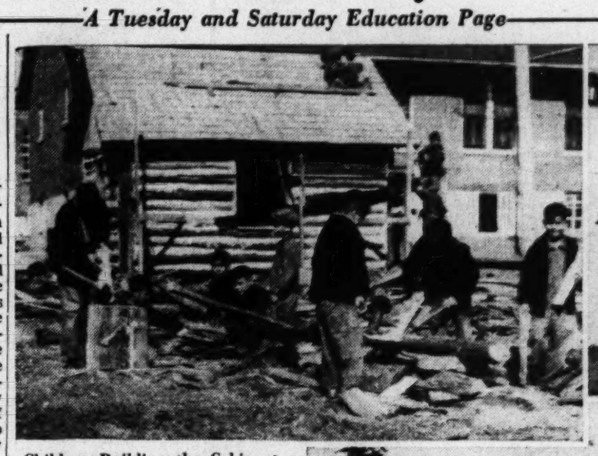
One group of young newspaper readers once alarmed me by arriving in the schoolroom with their tunics tucked into their knickers and their seashore spades brandished over their shoulders. I cast an uneasy glance though the glass partition at the orthodox class being conducted on the other side, but indeed there was no cause for alarm. My girls had merely become fired with interest in archeological research and were demonstrating to the rest of the class some point connected with Ur of the Chaldees.

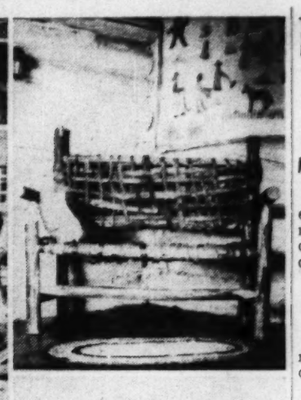
I have at my elbow a series of charts made by a class of girls while studying The Christian Science Monitor and other worth-while publications. Here at any rate is no cold crystalline perfection, but crude childish drawings, evidence, however, that the artists actually assimilated the facts of which they read. Here, for instance, is a Monthly Calendar for the year 1928—obviously a collaborative attempt. Each month has a cartoon of some salient event. In January, for example, a gentleman in a football jersey is playing "King of the Castle" beside a heavily battlemented building. Other athletes are sprinting down a road whose signpost points "To Banishment." This, it appears, was a commentary on events in Russia, when Stalin superseded Trotsky. An aviator, seated behind a rapidly-whirring propeller, signalizes February. In the distance can be seen the receding shores of Britain and in the foreground appear the coasts of Australia, with a small black figure resembling a kangaroo, but actually, so I am credibly informed, the aviator Bert Hinkler's mother.

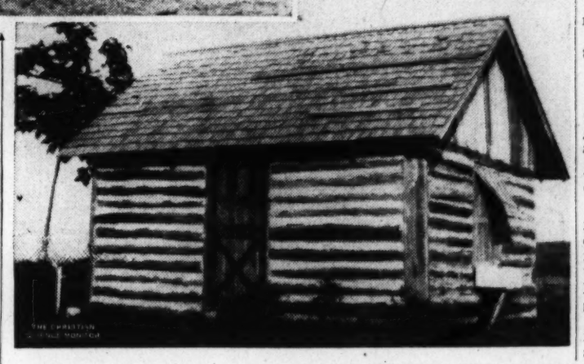
A cartoon, done in June, shows a weeping prelate lamenting bitterly while busy little M. P.s consign piles of prayer-books "To Limbo." It means little enough to us today, but the lady called "Peace" in the nearby frame airily tossing the worn document labeled "War" into the dust-bin and replacing it with a brand-new "Kellogg Pact" has surely not lost her significance. A cartoon on the next page, done in honor of the Boy Scouts' World Jamboree, includes amidst its decorations a black and a white hand clasped in friendship. It is a crude little picture, nevertheless it evokes vivid memories of the youth of the world marching shoulder to shoulder in new-found brotherhood. The fact that Italy held aloof from the gathering was not deemed significant by our young cartoonist: today we can appreciate the meaning of the portent, as the past grows into the present. History itself is rapidly unfolding under our eyes and its development is by growth, not by accretion.

How intensely important it is that we and our children should see to it that we ourselves are developing through growth and not, like the "Snippets" gentleman, through accretion.

A. DOROTHY HORSFIELD







Children Building the Cabin at the Sequoyah Indian Training School, Near Tahlequah, Okla., Old Capital of the Cherokee Nation. Below — The Completed Cabin. Upper Right—Some of the Furnishings, Which Were Made by the Indian Children Themselves

'I Helped Build It'

Cherokee Indian Children Make a Model Playhome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Tahlequah, Okla.

"I HELPED build it," a little seven-year-old Cherokee Indian girl said as she directed the way to a small log cabin on the Sequoyah Indian Training School campus.

Her statement signified accomplishment of the desired result of the project which was undertaken to show the children how to make the best use of available natural materials, by Mrs. L. B. Hunt, first grade instructor in the school for orphan Indians operated by the United States Indian Department five miles south of Tahlequah, Okla.

The little girl and 36 other Indian children constructed the small cabin. To them it is not a cabin—it is a shrine in which they may satisfy all childish pleasures.

With the exception of help from the older students of the school in lifting the large pieces of telephone poles, to erect the outer walls of the building, the youngsters did all the work in constructing and furnishing the building.

Utilization of packing boxes, burlap sacks, and native timber brought necessary furniture for the building. Burlap sacks were dyed with dyes made from leaves and bark.

Homelike Feeling

The outside cabin reflects its completeness. Awnings, a screen door (which is hung from hinges made of a short leather strap), and window boxes are added touches to the cabin that gave it a homey appearance. Behind the cabin is a small chicken yard and chickens. On a nearby pole is a large birdhouse. A small garden is operated in connection with the home.

A step inside reveals an interior one might expect after a close examination of the exterior. Many of the cabins in the hilly terrain of this Indian country remain unceiled, and only a dirt floor. Not so with the one built by these children. The floor, constructed of scraps of native lumber, is spotlessly clean. The ceiling whitewashed, is of pasteboard packing boxes cut in matching size squares. As for the sidewalls—here is where the children have displayed their artistic talent. A frieze, carved in a 12-inch soft pine board which goes completely around the room, depicts the activity of the year. Starting with the house erection through the year to the presentation of Peter Rabbit, a play written and acted by the children after completion of the house, the frieze shows various phases of the work.

Carved by the Children

Carved in the soft pine by one group of students, a second group painted the carved figures. Another delegation stained the board, a dark brown. Scenes in the frieze are splitting shingles for the house, erecting the cabin, roofing the cabin, planting in the garden, canning garden products, presentation of the play and even one section a group of students working on the frieze!

Furniture, hooked rugs, bookshelves, curtains were all designed and made by the children.

"There was a great deal of work attached to it, but the satisfaction of seeing the youngsters play in the house as if it were a real home has more than repaid for the effort put forth," Mrs. Hunt said.

A visit to the homes from which some of the students come to the school would convince one of the great benefit to be derived from such a project.

The Neighbors' Children

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Connecticut

Dear Editor and Parents:

I would like to express my gratitude for the Parent Column and the many helpful ideas I have received from the letters printed. For a long time I have been wanting to tell of my experience, but fear of not being able to express myself correctly held me back. When we are truly grateful for a problem solved, gratitude finds no trouble in expressing itself and sharing.

Ten years ago we bought a place in the country. The neighbors were not the kind of people I had been used to, and I was not very happy. Six years ago when we first had the company of a little "choose" baby, my first thought was, "Oh, I wish we could move somewhere else. I don't want my child to mix with those children." As that seemed impossible, and the little fellow was demanding "somebody to play with," I realized I had to work the problem out on a more logical basis. This was the plan I adopted:

All the children would be treated like my own, while they were in my yard. Love, consideration, interest and correction would be given them. If they refused to obey or stop fighting they were sent home, until they were willing to be obedient and happy. No reports were given to their parents except good ones.

When reports of calling naughty names were brought to me, the meaning of the word was explained and the question asked, "Would you like to be called that?" The answer was always "No" and it was seldom used again in my yard.

For the past four years my boy has had the companionship of children of his own age, with benefit instead of injury, the children have had the advantage of good and pure thoughts given them, and I have learned the lesson of loving my neighbor as myself, which practiced always brings harmony.

(Mrs.) C. J.

* * *

British Columbia

Dear Parents and Friends:

The letters sent to this column from parents have greatly helped me these past few years as, although I have no children of my own, it has been my joy and privilege to fill my home each day with little ones from 2 years old up. These little ones come daily to me to be taught the French language through games and conversation, but I have endeavored to help them in their little problems as well, guiding them the best I know to retain their natural goodness and sweet purity of thought and action, putting God first in all they do.

Lately, the mother of one of these children, telling me how her little girl seemed so terrified of the dark, having a light burning in her room all night, asked me to talk to the child and see if I could reason with her as she, the mother had tried everything in vain. In my great wish to help the child and relating that perhaps others among the children in my care were more or less handicapped with the same difficulty, I was led one bright morning to call the attention of all the children to the very presence of God in our midst. It was quite evident to them that love and happiness, God's attributes, were all around us; then, asking them to watch carefully I pulled down all the blinds of the rooms and there in the darkness I again asked them if anything had really happened and if God was not still with us just as before. They all quickly agreed that nothing had really happened, and that although we could not see each other as clearly, we knew we were all there and loved each other just as much. Then I explained to them that when night comes and we have to go upstairs by ourselves sometimes and to bed and to sleep in the dark, nothing really happens, but that it is merely God, as it were, who pulls the blinds down so that all the little children everywhere could all the better go to sleep, but that love was just as near as in the most brilliant sunshine.

The children, including this particular little girl, all proclaimed very loudly their fearlessness of the dark, and indeed, sometime later her mother reported that, to her great thankfulness, the child was free from this difficulty.

(Miss) A. F.

The Portland NEA Convention

The National Education Association of the United States, a charter member of the World Federation of Education Associations, will hold its annual convention in Portland, Ore., U. S. A., from June 28 to July 2, 1936. President Agnes Samuelson announces four evening sessions devoted to: "Democracy in Education; The Conservation of Youth; Moving Into New Frontiers; International Friendliness." In the Pacific Northwest are many educational institutions offering summer courses and making possible a combination of convention and summer school attendance.

Camp Letter Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Pennsylvania

Dear Friends:

The money we spent to send our eleven-year-old-son to camp was the best investment we made last year. It began early to pay dividends and it will continue to pay them in years to come.

Though two months in camp brought many improvements, the most pronounced and the most valuable, we think, is a greater consideration for the welfare of others and a consequent better ability to get along with friends and associates. This has been evidenced by little kindnesses, by thoughtful services, by good-natured dismissal of trivialities such as formerly had led to demonstrations of temper or sulking. It had been especially evident in his relations with his younger sister.

Widened Interests

Another advantage of camp life has been a widening of his fields of interest. Camp studies in wild life, sailing, camp cooking, archery, etc. have developed a more inquiring mind, a closer observation, a greater ability to reason.

We would suggest that a boy who has never been away from the family for an extended period be sent to a camp not too far from home. An occasional week-end visit by father, mother, sisters and brothers is appreciated and enables all to share in the joy of the experience. However, parents should avoid visits for the first two weeks or so to enable the boys to become adjusted to camp life. This is requested in some camps.

We also would suggest that arrangements be made to send the boy for at least one month with the understanding that he will be permitted to remain the second month if he chooses. Less than a month is not sufficient time for a boy to become thoroughly embued with the camp spirit. However, if he is one of those boys to whom camp life does not appeal, there is no point to keeping him in camp all summer.

Child's Point of View

One other suggestion is that parents not reject a camp simply because it seems a bit primitive. In the camp our son attended the morning baths were taken in a lake, there was no plumbing and but one telephone. But he says he would much rather go there than attend a "sissy" camp with all modern conveniences. This, of course, is a matter of choice, but perhaps parents would do well to consider the child's point of view before deciding.

(Mr.) M. M.

Courtesy of the K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Air Lines)

A School Class Visits a K. L. M. Exhibition at Eindhoven

Toward Air-Minded Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The Hague

AVIATION is one of the latest additions to the curriculum of public elementary schools in Holland, and one of the most popular classes, too. The lessons take place during the regular school hours and are a modernized form of geography.

The plan originated with the Royal Dutch Airlines, with the idea of helping to make the children air-minded, and thus to raise a generation which is intimately acquainted with aviation, and which considers air transport the most natural thing in the world.

The Royal Dutch Airlines obtained the permission of the Ministry to teach aviation on condition that the aviation lessons should have real educative value. The project started at The Hague, the "home" of the K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Air-Lines), where the K. L. M. teacher visits all the local elementary schools to teach his subject. Almost immediately 175 elementary schools in Rotterdam will follow, then comes Amsterdam and so the whole of the Netherlands' elementary schools will receive an aviation course. Only pupils in the highest forms are admitted to the classes.

The K. L. M. teacher, a member of the company's propaganda staff, visits two schools in the morning and two in the afternoon to hold his "world geography" hour. He brings with him a model of the huge 40-passenger Fokker F. 36 plane, and a model of the American Douglas D. C. 2 machine. First he explains in simple language how and why an airplane flies and what an airplane is like. He then describes all the air routes of Europe, America and other continents, the places where the machines make landings, the countries over which they fly and tells something about the capitals and the characteristics of these countries.

Formerly one of the things a pupil of the highest form of the elementary school had to know was how the most important railway lines in the Netherlands ran. Now the horizon has been widened to include the airlines of Europe, America and the rest of the world. Recently the examination test for admission to high school included questions about the air lines.

The K. L. M. teacher brings with him two huge maps, one of Europe and one of the world. On these maps all the existing air lines are clearly indicated. The children enjoy the lessons extremely. They are given turns in answering such questions as how they would make a trip by air to Los Angeles, Mexico City, Karachi, Paris or Batavia. Then they are asked to state which countries they would pass on their way, and so on. Moreover, the classes are required to write papers on the subject taught. The two pupils from each class who write the best papers receive a K. L. M. pin, of which they are exceedingly proud. The regular teachers of the classes are provided with maps and lists of air routes, so that they are able to brush up the newly acquired knowledge of world aviation of their pupils.

This new form of geography, so closely connected with aviation, will be extended to high schools later on.

Understanding Modern School

Second of Four Articles for Parents Who Seek to Learn the "What" and "Why"

By Ruth A. Burnet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"OF COURSE, every eye will be upon us," I thought, a bit self-consciously, remembering with what eager interest we, as children, invariably welcomed the school visitor who made a break in our daily routine.

Nothing could have been further from the truth. Not one child seemed aware of our entrance, so deep was the absorption of each in the tremendous activity that was going on in this comparatively small area.

The room was not quiet. It had little order as I remembered order in the schoolroom. Yet what with building, painting, sewing and modeling, real accomplishment was in the air.

"But where are the desks?" I exclaimed over the pounding of hammers and the whine of saws. "And the teacher—doesn't she stand in front of the room any more?"

Miss Rich laughed. "That is a fundamental question," she said. "The teacher does *not* stand in the front of the room because there isn't a front to stand in, as we remember it.

"She does not set herself before the children as the dominating force, the dictator of their thought and actions. And she is not in front because the children work naturally in small groups centered around some common activity."

Boats, airplanes, houses were under construction in this busy room, where the workmen were grouped around the necessary tools. As the need arose, some took saws from the rack, while others waited to borrow the plane from a fellow carpenter, carried a piece of wood to the vise, or hammered nails lustily.

A few had reached the delightful stage of decoration and were boldly applying color to their handiwork. Their interest was obviously on the work itself and not primarily on the teacher's approval or disapproval. Even the spilling of much red paint introduced no note of adult authority. The unfortunate spiller calmly brought out cloth and turpentine and repaired the damage.

"Perhaps," I thought to myself, "the new ways are too efficient? Can they have made the teacher unnecessary?"

"Real Teaching"

But as I drew near to Miss Katherine Casanova, her low-voiced conversation with each child in turn convinced me that a higher type of teaching than any I had known was being demonstrated. Her courteous questions seemed always to point the way out of difficulties and to preclude need for orders, corrections, or faultfinding.

"Have you tried using a back saw instead of the cross-cut to stop that squeaking?" I heard her ask. Or to another, "Why don't you ask Tommy how he put the cabin on *his* boat?" Usually, the child's response to the question solved his problem and he lost no time in getting on with his work.

Miss Casanova answered carefully any question which the child could not be helped to answer for himself. And if he preferred a different method from the one suggested, she usually said, "Try it. Find out if it works better."

"But doesn't it weaken your authority to allow the child to take his own way?" I protested. "Shouldn't you insist that you know best?"

Antagonisms Avoided

"Such insistence weakens real authority because it sets up antagonism," Miss Casanova replied, "whereas the teacher's consideration for the child's point of view helps him to show the same consideration in turn. Our experience proves that children learn true courtesy, respect and co-operation with others by example and practice, rather than by formal discipline.

"Of course," she added quickly, "if the individual wanted to try out something affecting the welfare of all, the others would naturally have some voice in his decision. A child's sense of justice is very keen, however, and soon enables him to discern the rights of the group as distinguished from his individual rights."

"Now I begin to see what you mean by 'social behavior' and 'adjustment to the group,' " I said to Miss Rich. "You make situations for these children in which they must learn to get on together as individuals making up a small world, all under the teacher's guidance. If the teacher dominated as she was once expected to do, each child, imitating her and trying to please her, would in turn try to dominate others. Competition of that sort would never promote harmony in the schoolroom any more than—well, than it does in the world today, I suppose."

"Exactly," said Miss Rich quietly. "As Stanwood Cobb says, 'Mutual consideration and courtesy will solve all problems for home and school,' and perhaps he meant for the world as well."

[The third article will run next Saturday.]

On the Way to School

On the way to school, I saw some yellow flowers,
On the way to school, I saw three white clouds,
On the way to school, I saw a man painting a house,
On the way to school this morning,
I said, "Spring has come."

Frances Mulker, Age 11 Years, Luther Burbank School

Why Study Mathematics?

8—Habit of Correcting Mistakes Is Discussed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE class had worked out together the habits they felt might be found and strengthened through their study of mathematics. As opportunity offered, these qualities were discussed and became definite aims. The habits were:

1. Neatness.
2. Independent thinking.
3. Following directions exactly.
4. Clear, logical thinking.
5. Appreciation of what mathematics has done for our comfort and convenience.
6. Honesty.
7. Unwillingness to let a mistake remain uncorrected.
8. Keenness to detect absurdity of an answer.
9. Desire to check every result.
10. Reverence.

"Let us not spend any more time on the sixth point today but take just a moment or two on the seventh," advised Miss Truejoy.

Point Of Honor

At once there spoke out an impetuous boy, very popular, and one who usually got along very well it seemed by just skimming over things with an attitude of "Whoopla, hit the high spots and let-her-go!"

This is what he said, "When I first entered Miss Truejoy's class and bumped into a big penalty for failing to correct or complete each day's paper, I was greatly 'regusted.' I didn't want to be bothered about anything of yesterday, so I'd just wad the paper up and toss it into the wastebasket, no matter how little there was on it or how many mistakes. I thought it was enough to glance at the board work to see how others had done the problems, listen to questions and answers, and sometimes ask something myself.

"But soon I felt the pinch of penalty, also saw how others were coming up who did carefully correct and finish their papers every day. And, too, I came to feel a point of honor in taking the first opportunity possible to make good on whatever I had failed to prepare as it ought to be."

"Yes, and that leads further," added a little girl, "for if we think about forming good habits, this one about correcting mistakes will help us not only in a math class but I think we'l be more conscientious about correcting as promptly and completely as possible any other kind of mistake."

"And its being a point of honor," continued a tall, quiet boy, "makes us think again of God and his laws of perfect right. So now we have spoken at one time or another of each of those items on the chart, and seen that as Elise says they do all point to 'Reverence.'"

Time Not Wasted

Elise then closed the discussion with this: "The great majority of us will use very few of the facts and processes learned in the math class—and those few very seldom. But the time is not wasted by anyone if in his math courses he has been gaining strength in these good habits we have been talking about. Each and every one of the list is of very great value in the lives of everybody. Not only will they help us right now in our school work, but in later life problems. They are a part of Miss Truejoy's ideal for the class: Real success and happiness for everyone."

After a moment's silence, she added, "Yes, and we can see that this is accomplished, only as we grow in good thinking, in good habits, the most important, and final, being 'Reverence.'"

EDITH L. MOSSMAN

[This is the final article in the series of eight which have appeared on Saturdays.]

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Logging-Off

UP THE trail, through bracken, salal festooned with black August berries, Oregon vine with its miniature white grapes, small self-sewn cedar and Douglas fir struggling where a wind fall has let in light, balsam and hemlock trees, I follow my host—a typical Vancouver Island farmer, in his khaki and his "Fedora" hat—to an opening, some fifty acres in extent, where "fallers" are cutting down, and "buckers" are cutting up his timber.

We stop to watch two of the fallers—Josh and Albert—on their buckboards, four feet up each side of the trunk. Their undercut finished, they start on the uppercut; but soon they stop to oil their saw with a mixture of fish-oil and kerosene from an old bottle hooked onto the bark beside them, for the tree is full of pitch gum. They start again.

"Four inches!" Josh calls.

"Five!" answers Albert, and jumps on his board—which wabbles rather like a drake's tail—to adjust himself to work in absolute accuracy with his partner, without which the tree, when falling, might spin and not fall true. The measurements they are shouting are the distances of the uppercut on their respective sides from the lowercut. The tree begins to pinch the saw. Albert seizes his ax, swings it and strikes. It sticks into the curve of the sawcut, acts as a wedge, and relieves the pressure.

WITHIN AN INCH of the undercut, Albert jumps down for the wedge and hammers. They insert the wedges. A warning cry of "Timber!" comes from Josh. The top of the tree begins to sway, to tip in the desired direction. A tap on the wedge, the momentum increases and, with a peal and a crash, the hundred-year-old giant, after twenty minutes of labor, lies exactly where it was intended to. As the cedar goes, Albert and Josh jump clear from off their buckboards.

They sharpen their tools. "The difference between professionals and amateurs!" observes Josh to me with a wink, as he shows me his double-bitted ax, one side extremely sharp, the other not so sharp, to use at the base, for fear of striking a stone. They, the "fallers," go off to another tree, and the "buckers" set to work to mark the length of the logs to be cut, and to chop off limbs. Soon they begin to "buck" the trunk—each man making his own cut; for they do not work in pairs as do the "fallers."

JOSH, ALBERT, AND their crew have been at work here for over a month, and it puzzles me how the area—which looks as if a Brobdingnagian box of matches had been spilled—will ever be cleared!

To see how this is accomplished, we cross to the other side of the area.

A high-rigging apparatus is being set up, with which to haul in the logs. Cy (Cyrus), the high-rigger, in his climbing irons, and with a strong leather belt round his body attached to another strap round the tree, mounts sixty feet up the trunk of a Douglas fir, selected for the spar-tree.

He steadies, secures himself, and draws up his ax from the ground by a light rope attached to him. He puts in his undercut in the direction in which the top of the tree, when he has cut it off, is to fall. This cut is a quarter of the thickness of the tree, the base flat, the upper side at an angle of forty-five degrees.

He stops, lays the blade of his ax flat on the cut, with the handle pointing in the direction the tree is to fall. Now he swings to the opposite side; this cut is a few inches higher, so he may be sure he is chopping through the tree above the undercut. He stops, surveys his work, gives a deft chop or two, seems satisfied, and calls: "Timber!" We see the top tilt, he gives a further chop, it sways from side to side, and falls with a crash exactly where he meant it to fall.

THE SPAR ON which he is swings backward and forward in a terrifying manner. It seems impossible that he should be able to remain on the tree, and that he should not be catapulted off. It brings to mind langurs in the Himalayas, when they jump from tree to tree and swing—and "dauber."

Cy descends. He is quiet and composed, for this is an everyday affair to him. He is a young Canadian logger, who has worked in the woods all his life. He wears a blue cotton shirt, open at the front, with a cotton woven singlet well exposed, and old blue denim pants. On his head is a black cotton peaked cap, with ventilation holes in the side; it displays the name of the saw manufacturer whose advertising gift it is. Brawny-armed and clean-shaven, Cyrus's eyes are as blue as those of his Devon forbears. He is a "native son," a fellow who has been born in the country.

NOW THE GANG set to work to strengthen the spar-tree. From a metal cap Cy places on the top of the spar, they run four guy ropes, steel cables, to the base of neighboring trees—like rigging from a mast to the side of a ship. Next they secure the lead for hauling in the logs; and this reminds me of a life-line used to transport sailors to shore from a wreck. A cable is slung from the top of the spar, carried out and anchored to the foot of another tree where the logs are lying. Steel pulley blocks are fixed, steel cables attached to a donkey engine with great drums in front of it—the spar-tree the apex of a triangle of cables. A choker, a short length of cable for wrapping round and picking up the logs, is attached to a guide line on the haul-in cable. The whole becomes an aerial railway. (Rather different, this, to the olden-day clearance with oxen!)

And now the fun begins!

HAM, OR HAMIE (Abraham), is in charge of the donkey engine. He is probably fifty, the only one of the men who is not clean-shaven. He wears blue and white striped overalls, with a cap of the same material. As he cannot always see the men working in the timber whilst he is running his engine, so, to take the signals for him, he has Donald, a red-haired youth.

Herb is at the dump. Si (Simon) and Steve work out in the bush. Their blue denim trousers are tucked into their logger's boots, which reach halfway to the knee, the soles thickly studded with half-inch spikes to enable them to run along the logs without slipping.

Si, the hook-tender, gives a signaling shout and wave of his arm—the wave is repeated by Donald, the red-haired boy, to show that he has it and has passed it on to Ham at the engine.

THE ENGINE STARTS to race, the cable to wind on the drum, and the thirty-foot log to come crashing along—one end on the ground and the butt end, thirty inches in diameter, gripped by the choker, some ten feet up. Si and his assistant, Steve, are agile and nimble. When the log starts moving, it needs all their alertness and agility to follow it in; for its course, though restricted, is erratic, as it strikes the stumps of trees, logs, rocks and débris on the ground, until it nears the spar-tree, when it becomes suspended in the air. Now Ham, by dexterous manipulations and sundry jerks of the cable, drops the point on the ground and brings it to the exact position in the dump from which it can best be loaded.

This is repeated again and again. The logs are then loaded onto trucks with log-trailers, to be carried and dumped in a sheltered bay five miles off; there to be made into booms and rafts, sold, and towed to mills on the coast to be cut into lumber.

As I leave, I bid the men farewell. A better day out of doors I have never had; and a finer gang of out-of-door workers I have never seen.

V. ERSKINE-CRUM

On the Strand

HUNG like a rich pomegranate o'er the sea
The ripened moon; along the trancéd sand
The feather-shadowed ferns drooped dreamfully;
The solitude's evading harmony
Mingled remotely over sea and land;
A light wind woke and whispered warily,
And myriad ripples tinkled on the strand.

—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, in "Ariadne."

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THREE HERONS: *A Chinese Painting on Silk*

IT IS characteristic of Chinese painters to treat a subject of birds and the bough of a tree with this definite and graceful pattern. They generally depicted birds and animals with conviction as to their shapes, attitudes and markings. The plumage is indicated precisely, the shapes of the heads, the necks, the legs are marked in carefully, but with seeming casualness. The bough of the tree cuts a jagged line across the middle of the panel, providing a strong accent and a note of variety. The starry needles of the pine make a lacy and decorative design. Every detail is represented in heightened character, so that the subjects are unmistakable. Both the decorative and naturalistic factors are taken care of with the same deliberate strokes of the fine brush.

D. A.

Portent

THERE'S a tang in the air,
And a stir in the earth;
There's a south wind blowing—
The new Spring's birth
Is announced by the scent
Of green things growing,
And the white of plum-tree bud.

Men find fresh hope
In the certain knowing,
That harvest-time
Will follow sowing,
As they seek a part
In the season's growing,
With faith, some seed,
And a plot of earth.

HELEN HIXON

Toscanini's Introduction as a Conductor

IN 1886, an Italian opera-company headed by a Brazilian conductor, Leopoldo di Miguez, toured through South America in a series of popular opera performances. The conductor was not in very great favor with either the orchestra or the singers, and during the tour the company did everything in its power to make his position uncomfortable. For a long while, Miguez quietly tolerated the hostility of his performers. Then, when the company came to Rio de Janeiro, Miguez suddenly announced his resignation, and in a statement published widely in the local newspapers, fully explained how, having until now suffered the antagonism of the entire opera-company, it was impossible for him to continue.

The opera scheduled for the evening was *Aida* and, the advance sale having been particularly good, there was a full house despite Miguez's sudden resignation. An assistant conductor, a Maestro Superti, was hurriedly called upon as a substitute, but no sooner did he make his appearance than a wave of hostility swept across the opera-house; from the first row of the parquet to the last row of the balcony, stamping of feet, hissing, loud and angry exclamations announced that the audience would not accept a substitute with docility. Behind the scenes, the director of the opera-company, pale and trembling, clenched his fists fiercely. . . . Obviously, the audience would not permit Superti to conduct; the commotion had not even as yet begun to subside. Where at this late hour could he find another conductor who might meet with the approval of the audience?

A few of the orchestra-men scrambled backstage to bring the director a discreet suggestion. Among their number was a young, diffident 'cellist—Arturo Toscanini by name—who had repeatedly proved to them that he knew the music of the operas remarkably well. He had, as a matter of fact, time and again performed his 'cello part from memory, and by his frequent comments revealed to his fellow musicians that he had very definite ideas about conducting. Why not call upon this young musician to direct *Aida*? Futility and despair made the director receptive to any feasible plan. And so, in a few minutes, the lights in the house were once again lowered. A mere boy, wearing an evening suit far too large for him, nervously leaped upon the conductor's stand. The curiosity of the audience was aroused, and momentarily its bitter resentment was pacified.

The young man rapped his stick sharply on the desk and then, without opening the score which rested idly on the stand in front of him for the entire length of the performance, he waved the baton through the air. The baton was like the saber of a Cossack, slashing over the heads of the orchestra-men, driving them to work, fiercely, passionately. It seemed to emit with each sweep an electric current. The men, swept by forces they could not understand, played as they had probably never played before. The melodic lines suddenly acquired new solidity and depth. Something about the conductor (was it the demonical gleam in his eyes which, never diverted to the score, was savagely pinned upon them, or was it the Herculean strength of his beat?) electrified them, and they played as though they were possessed by a spirit.

An audience that had come expressly to jeer and hiss remained to stand and cheer. It had never heard an *Aida* such as this, and the young conductor—directing the score from memory at a moment's notice—stirred its imagination. After that evening, Arturo Toscanini became the favored conductor of the itinerant opera-company. During the tour he was called upon to direct no less than eighteen operas—and to the speechless amazement of both audiences and musicians never once did he touch a score.

Thus brilliantly was the name of Arturo Toscanini introduced to the music-world—DAVID EWEN, in "The Man With the Baton." (New York: Crowell.)

The Remedy for War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT the Apostle James was well aware of the contributory causes of war, and the need of eradicating those causes, is evidenced by the stern rebuke contained in one of his messages to his brethren, wherein he writes (James 4:1), "From whence come wars and fightings among you? come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?" Greed, selfishness, hate, wrong desire, distrust, and resentment are amongst the lustful and warring elements of thought that now and then flame into carnage.

Warring elements seem to exist in human thought and have power to act only because of mankind's ignorance of the true nature of God and of man, of the oneness of Father and son as taught by Christ Jesus and reiterated in the teachings of Christian Science. Jesus said, "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven" (Matthew 23:9). The understanding of the one Mind, God, and of man as God's reflection, destroys the belief in many minds with ability to think evilly. Being no part of the infinite Godhead, the one creative Mind, evil is not, cannot be, expressed in man.

On a certain occasion two of Jesus' disciples, under provocation, cried out (Luke 9:54), "Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them?" This question would indicate that the disciples recognized in a measure the power of God, but had not comprehended the fact that God is Mind, and Love. Understanding the true nature of God and of man's unity with Him, Jesus replied, "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of" (Luke 9:55). Fear and resentment are no part of the real man. The teaching of Christian Science, that Spirit and good are real, and that matter and evil are unreal, is in full accord with Jesus' exemplification of man's at-one-ment with God. That the disciples later better understood their Master's teaching and example is evidenced by the fact that on that memorable Pentecostal Day, as recorded in Acts, they received a great spiritual illumination while they were of "one mind." There being no conflict of thought, the spirit of God was made manifest.

Christian Science teaches that belief in mortal mind is at the root of evil in its various forms, and is therefore the basis for warring elements of thought. Greed and selfishness arise from the belief that substance is material and limited. How important to mankind's well-being is the understanding that matter is no part of the divine creation! The creation of God, Spirit, is spiritual. If God were the creator of matter, He would be responsible for all physical disasters. This we cannot believe of God, who is Love.

Students of Christian Science are fully aware of the necessity for overcoming the belief in minds many, in evil as mind, and in substance as material, for they know that only as contributory causes of war are eliminated from individual thinking will the brotherhood of man be established upon earth. Anger, resentment, hate, and so forth, falsely claiming to exist as real, may flash forth suddenly in the office, the home, or wherever mortals are associated together. On such occasions the Christian Scientist, if alert, quickly closes his mental door to the error and abides in the atmosphere of Spirit. There, as he affirms and realizes that God, good, is the only Mind, and man is the reflection of that Mind, the claim of strife is silenced and harmony restored.

Storms and upheavals in nature are manifestations of warring elements of mortal thought. Understanding the mental cause, Jesus silenced the storm at sea by divinely mental means. Mankind's need is not, therefore, for physical warfare, but for divinely mental or spiritual warfare against the belief in evil minds and material substance.

A belief in evil implies one of two things: either that God is not the only creator and power in the universe, or that God made evil. Jesus, in defining the devil, or evil, said, "When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it" (John 8:44). War is one of Satan's biggest lies, for it utterly repudiates the spiritual fact of the brotherhood of man.

Thus we see that the remedy for war is a better understanding of God, man, and substance, and Christian Science gives us this understanding. On page 340 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read: "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch)

Het Middel tegen de Oorlog

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

DAT de Apostel Jacobus de oorzaken kende, welke tot oorlogvoeren leiden, en inzag hoe noodzakelijk het is die oorzaken uit te roeien, blijkt duidelijk uit de krachtige vermaning, vervat in de zendbrief aan zijn broederen, waar hij schrijft: „Van waar komen krijgen en vechterijen onder u? Komen zij niet hiervan, namelijk uit uwe wellusten die in uwe leden strijd voeren?" (Jac. 4:1). Hebzucht, zelfzucht, haat, verkeerde neigingen, wantrouwen en wrok behooren tot de zinnelijke en krijgszuchtige elementen in de gedachte, welke op het een of ander oogenblik losbarsten en in een bloedbad eindigen.

In de menschelijke gedachte schijnen krijgszuchtige elementen te bestaan, die echter alleen kunnen werken, omdat het menschdom in onwetendheid verkeert omtrent de ware aard van God en van den mensch, en omtrent het één-zijn van den Vader en den zoon, dat Christus Jezus verkondigd heeft en de leer van Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) ons opnieuw heeft voorgelegd. Jezus heeft gezegd: „Gij zult niemand uwen Vader noemen op de aarde; want één is uw Vader, namelijk die in de hemelen is" (Matth. 23:9). Te begrijpen dat God het ééne Gemoed, en de mensch de weerspiegeling Gods is, doet de geloofwijze teniet in een aantal gemoederen, die het vermogen hebben het booze te denken. Waar het booze geen deel is van de oneindige Godheid, het ééne scheppend Gemoed, zal en kan het booze niet in den mensch tot uiting komen.

In een oogenblik van verontwaardiging riepen twee van Jezus' discipelen uit: „Heere, wilt gij dat wij zeggen, dat vuur van den hemel nederdale en dezen verslinde?" (Lukas 9:54). Deze vraag duidt aan, dat de discipelen in zekere mate de macht van God erkenden, doch niet hadden begrepen, dat God Gemoed is en Liefde. Het ware wezen Gods en des menschen éénheid met Hem verstaande, antwoordde Jezus: „Gij weet niet van hoedanigen geest gij zijt" (Lukas 9:55). Vrees en wraakzucht maken geen deel uit van den werkelijken mensch. Waar Christian Science leert, dat Geest en het goede werkelijk zijn, en de stof en het kwaad onwerkelijk, is dit in volkomen overeenstemming met Jezus' uitbeelding van des menschen één-zijn met God. Dat de discipelen later de leer en het voorbeeld van hun Meester beter hebben begrepen, blijkt uit het feit, dat zij op dien gedenkwaardigen Pinksterdag, in de Handelingen der Apostelen vermeld, een groot geestelijk licht ontvingen, toen zij van „één gemoed" (naar de Engelsche Bijbelvertaling) waren. Toen zij eendrachtelijk bijeen waren, kwam de geest Gods tot openbaring.

Christian Science leert, dat de geloofwijze in een sterfelijk gemoed ten grondslag ligt aan het kwaad in al zijn vormen, en dat deze geloofwijze dus de basis is voor krijgszuchtige gedachte-elementen. Hebzucht en zelfzucht komen voort uit de geloofwijze, dat substantie stoffelijk en beperkt is. Van hoe groot belang voor het welzijn der menschheid is het inzicht, dat de stof geen deel uitmaakt van de geestelijke schepping! Gods schepping,—de schepping van Hem, die Geest is,—is geestelijk. Indien God de schepper was van de stof, zou Hij verantwoordelijk zijn voor alle stoffelijke rampen. Dit kunnen wij niet gelooven van een God, die Liefde is.

Zij, die Christian Science bestudeeren, zijn zich volkomen bewust van de noodzakelijkheid de geloofwijze te overwinnen, dat er vele gemoederen zijn, dat het booze gemoed zou zijn en dat substantie stoffelijk is, want zij beseffen, dat de broederschap der menschen alleen dán op aarde gevestigd zal worden, wanneer de oorzaken, welke tot oorlog leiden, uit het individueele denken zijn weggenomen. Gramschap, wrok, haat, e[illegible] die ten onrechte beweren een werkelijk bes[illegible] hebben, kunnen plotseling oplaaien in [illegible]erk, in ons huis, kortom overal, waar stervelingen samen zijn. Bij zulke gelegenheden zal de Christian Scientist, indien hij waakzaam is, terstond de deuren van zijn denken voor deze dwaling sluiten en in de atmosfeer des Geestes verblijven. En daar wordt dan de bewering van strijd tot zwijgen gebracht en de harmonie hersteld, naarmate hij erkent en verwezenlijkt, dat God, of het goede, het eenige Gemoed is.

Orkanen en beroeringen in de natuur zijn openbaarwordingen van de krijgszuchtige elementen in de sterfelijke gedachte. De gedachtelijke oorzaak verstaande, stilde Jezus de storm op de zee door goddelijk-gedachtelijke middelen. Hetgeen het menschdom noodig heeft, is dus niet een stoffelijke krijg, maar de goddelijk-gedachtelijke of geestelijke strijd tegen de geloofwijze in booze gemoederen en stoffelijke substantie.

De geloofwijze in het kwaad sluit in òf dat God niet de eenige schepper en macht is in het heelal, òf dat God het booze heeft gemaakt. Jezus heeft de volgende omschrijving gegeven van den booze: „Wanneer hij de leugen spreekt, zoo spreekt hij uit zijn eigen, want hij is een leugenaar en de vader der leugen" (Joh. 8:44). Oorlog is een van Satan's grootste leugens, aangezien oorlog de geestelijke waarheid van de broederschap der menschen algeheel loochent.

Zoo zien wij dus dat het middel tegen de oorlog is, God, den mensch en substantie beter te leeren begrijpen, en Christian Science schenkt ons dit betere begrijpen. Op blz. 340 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* door Mary Baker Eddy lezen wij: „Eén oneindig God, het goede, vereent menschen en volkeren; vestigt de broederschap der menschen; maakt een einde aan allen oorlog; vervult het woord der Schrift: ‚Gij zult uwen naaste liefhebben als uzelven;' doet heidensche en Christelijke afgoderij teniet,—alles wat verkeerd is in sociale, burgerlijke, strafrechterlijke, politieke en kerkelijke instellingen; brengt gelijkstelling der beide geslachten; heft den vloek op, die op den mensch rust, en laat niets bestaan dat kan zondigen of lijden, dat gestraft of vernietigd kan worden."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

The Rainbow

IT LASTED for five minutes—between the blackthorn bushes and the gate of the farm. The bushes, and the gate, the plain old road, and the strip of grass which is never more than grass and sometimes less, were radiant.

Rain can be wonderful at such a time. A light rain, so light that it is hardly more than a little wind blowing coolly over the face and teasing the hair; a misty fragrance, uniting the wayfarer with the sky, sending him speeding along with the restless clouds, giving him an understanding sympathy with all growing things.

An old brown coat set over with raindrops, with hundreds of thousands of tiny mirrors, is a thing to be proud of, so bright is it when the sun shines out, so like is it to the spangled brown bushes. An old brown hat with a crystal brim is not to be despised. It shines with the brightness of a halo as the sun flickers down; it forgets that it is ready for the scarecrow.

A light sped through the air and threw a sheet of color over the grass, over the bushes and the little trees. And the rain, drifting slowly by, was warm, the air was sweet with excitement, and everything was still and quiet in the wonder of that light.

It lasted for five minutes and then it was gone. But the plain stretch of road between the blackthorn bushes and the farm gate had changed. It had become a glorified place.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Practically Entire Stock List Participates in Broad Advance

Commodity and Money Markets

Sharpest Rally In Months Takes Place in Market

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Fading of European war fears today brought one of the sharpest stock market rallies in several months.

In the first hour's buying rush numerous recently depressed issues leaped ahead 1 to around 7 points and the ticker tape fell behind floor transactions. Although the pace slowed later, the close was strong. Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Pronounced advances were shown by Case, International Harvester, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Amerada, Deere, Allied Chemical, Columbian Carbon, American Telephone, Electric Power & Light, Consolidated Gas, International Telephone, American Smelting, Anaconda, Union Pacific, Great Northern preferred, and N. Y. Central.

Wheat turned heavy and cotton was narrow. Bonds improved along with foreign currencies.

Business and industrial news continued to impress recovery forces.

Copper News Bullish

Traders were hopeful but still apprehensive over the European situation. At the same time, they found little of bearish import in domestic developments.

Especially cheerful was the report of International Harvester for 1935, showing a net profit during the year of approximately $3.28 a common share. This was the first year since 1930 that even the preferred dividends have been fully earned. The company's sales for the year were 57 per cent ahead of the 1934 volume.

Followers of the mining stocks were interested in the figures compiled by the United States Copper Producers' Association, indicating that world supplies of the red metal declined 6672 tons in February.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail issues pressed forward for gains of fractions to around two points in the bond market today. U. S. Governments were higher, and domestic corporate loans were generally up. Foreigns improved.

Carrier liens which moved ahead for advances up to around two points by a late hour this morning were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4½s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 4s. The demand for these obligations was whipped up to some extent, banking circles said, by the brisk bidding for rail equities.

U. S. Treasury obligations up from 2-32s to as much as 5-32s were the 3¼s of 1941, the 2⅞s and the 2¾s of 1945. In the government-guaranteed list the widest gainer was Federal Farm Mortgage 3s of 1949, up about 5-32s shortly before noon.

In the corporate division, American Rolling Mill 4¼s again came into favor with a rise of more than 2 points, after its recent protracted encounter with profit taking. Other issues which stiffened were Goodyear 5s and Walworth 4s.

The action of the foreign group did little to illuminate the sentiments of holders. While French 7½s were down about 2 points, German 5½s were a little higher and Italian 3s a little off.

Motors Stockholders List Getting Longer

NEW YORK, March 14—General Motors stockholders continue increasing in number. The total of common and preferred stockholders for the first quarter of 1936 was 353,126 compared with 337,218 for the fourth quarter of 1935 and with 350,603 for the first quarter of 1935.

There were 333,333 holders of common stock and the balance of 19,853 represents holders of preferred stock. These figures compare with 317,500 common stockholders and 19,718 preferred for the fourth quarter of 1935.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks	30	15	15	60
	Indls	RR's	Ut's	Stks
Net chg	−2.0	−1.3	−1.2	+1.7
Sat	81.2	35.9	47.6	61.5
Previous day	79.2	34.6	46.4	59.8
Month ago	79.9	37.3	50.8	62.0
Year ago	80.0	39.1	21.9	35.2
1936 high	82.9	39.7	50.8	63.5
1936 low	73.4	30.2	45.0	55.7
1935 high	76.3	31.2	44.7	56.1
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8

Movement in Recent Years

1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	*16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20	10	10	10
	Rails	Indust	Util	For'n
Net chg	−.5	−.1	−.1	+.3
Sat	92.4	102.3	101.8	69.8
Previous day	91.9	102.4	101.9	69.5
Month ago	93.9	104.1	102.3	70.9
Year ago	78.3	92.4	84.2	67.8
1936 high	94.3	104.1	102.3	72.0
1936 low	86.9	102.3	99.3	69.5
1935 high	87.8	102.2	99.8	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Saturday	111.6	Previous day	111.6
Month ago	111.3	Year ago	109.7
1936 high	111.8	1936 low	110.2
1935 high	110.7	1935 low	107.9
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	.99½	.99⅞	— .01⅛
July	.99⅛	.99⅛	.98⅝	.98⅞	— ⅛
September	.88⅛	.88⅜	.87⅝	.88¼	— ⅛
Corn					
May	.60¾	.60¾	.60¼	.60¾	— ⅛
July	.61⅛	.61⅛	.60⅝	.61	— ⅛
September	.60¾	.61	.60¾	.61	— ⅛
Oats					
May	.37¼	.37½	.37⅜	.37⅝	— ⅛
July	.37½	.37½	.37½	.37½	— ⅛
September	.37	.37¼	.36⅞	.37¼	— ⅛
Rye					
May	.56¾	.56¾	.56½	.56⅝	— ⅛
July	.56⅝	.56⅝	.56⅛	.56¼	— ⅛

State, Municipal Financing Off

NEW YORK (AP)—State and municipal financing scheduled for next week by 79 municipalities totals $17,892,186, as compared with the revised total of $37,124,500 for the past week, states the Daily Bond Buyer.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Mar.14	Last Mar.13
13⅞	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	12½	11⅞	12⅛	11⅝
9	7⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5⅝	2	..	Airways Elec App	5⅜	5	5⅛	5⅜
17⅜	14⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	15	15	15	14⅞
4⅝	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
30¼	12⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	23¼	22¼	23¼	21¼
39¼	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	34½	33¼	34½	33½
27¾	23⅜	1	Allied Mills	24⅜	24	24⅜	23½
199⅞	157	6	Allied Chem	186¾	181	186¾	178
9¼	6¾	..	Allied Stores	8⅝	8	8¾	7¾
48	35⅜	..	Ollis Chalmers	46	44½	46	44
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	21½	21¼	21½	20⅝
74½	69	5	Allied Stores pf	71¼	71¼	71½	71½
5⅝	3⅝	..	Amal Leather	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜
125⅛	70	2	Amerada	120½	116⅞	120	112
63¾	52	2	Am Ag Ch Del	55½	55½	55⅝	55¼
50⅞	42½	.50b	Am Bank Note	49	48½	48½	47
24¾	16¼	..	Am Crystal Suk	23⅛	22¾	23	22⅛
134½	116¾	4¶	Am Can	124⅞	123	124⅞	122¼
41	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	35	33⅜	34½	33¼
73½	62	..	Am Car & F pf	65¾	65¾	65¾	66
47½	31	..	Am Chain	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	43
11⅞	7	..	Am Colortype	11	10½	10¾	..
32⅝	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	29⅞
3⅛	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
9⅝	7	..	Am & For Pow	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7
43	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	35¾	34⅞	35¾	33½
37½	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	31	31	31	29½
8⅜	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅜
46	38½	3	Am Hide & L pf	41¾	41	41¾	40½
41½	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	39
24	17½	2	Am Ice pf	18¼	18	18	17½
12⅞	10⅝	..	Am International	11⅜	11	11⅜	10⅞
36¼	25½	..	Am Locomotive	31¾	30⅞	31½	30½
95½	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	85	85	85	87½
15	10¼	.10b	Am Mach & Met	13½	13	13½	12¾
35⅝	27⅝	..	Am Metal	33½	33⅜	33½	33
29⅞	24⅞	.80	Am Mach&Fy	25¾	25	25¾	24⅞
42½	35½	1½	Am News	42	42	42	42½
11¾	7½	..	Am Power & Lt	10	9¼	10	9
47	36⅝	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	42	40¾	41¾	39¾
56½	43	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	49¾	48½	49¾	47¾
27⅜	21	..	Am Radiator	21¾	21	21½	20½
34	28⅝	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	29⅝	29½	29⅝	28⅞
116½	89¾	6	Am Safety Razor	110	110	110	110
27	20¾	..	Am Seating	23½	23½	23½	23
31	25⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	28	28	28	28
80¼	56¾	.80b	Am Smelt & Ref	82¾	81	82⅜	79
152¾	136½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	150¼	150¼	150¼	..
102½	87	5	Am Tobacco	88½	88	88½	87
104	88½	5	Am Tob B	89¾	88¾	89	88½
33⅜	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	28	27¾	28	27⅜
115	107¾	2	Am Steel F pf	111½	111½	111½	..
146¾	136	6	Am Tobacco pf	143¾	143¾	143¾	..
36	30	2	Am Stores	30½	29⅞	29⅞	30¼
61¼	51¾	2	Am Sugar Ref	54½	54	54½	53
178	155¾	9	Am Tel&Tel	169	168	168¼	165¼
8½	6¼	..	Am Type Fdrs(h)	6	5⅞	6	..
38	27½	..	Am Typ F pf(h)	26⅞	25½	26⅞	27½
26⅜	22½	1¶	Am Sum Tob	22⅞	22½	22½	22½
24¼	20½	1	Am Wat W & E	21⅞	21½	21⅞	20⅞
11½	9¼	..	Am Woolen	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9½
70¾	10	1b	Am Woolen pf	61½	61½	61½	60½
10	7¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8	6¾	7⅞	7¾
7¾	4⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	6½	5⅞	6½	5⅞
36⅜	28	.25b	Anaconda Cop	34⅜	33⅞	34	33⅛
26⅜	15¼	.60	Anchor Cap	23⅞	22¾	23⅞	23
7⅜	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6
84	66½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	81¼	80⅜	81¼	80¼
15	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	12	11½	11¾	11½
22⅛	18⅜	..	Artloom Corp	18¾	18	18½	16¼
58⅞	47¼	1½	Armstrong Cork	56	55	56	55
17¾	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16¾	16½	16⅜	16
80½	59	2e	Atchison T&SF	75¾	74¾	75¾	74
104	90¾	5	Atchison pf	100	100	100	100¼
35⅜	27	..	Atl Coast Line	28⅝	27½	28⅜	27
34	27⅛	1	Atl Refining	31⅜	30⅞	31	30½
73	48	2¶	Atlas Powder	65	64¾	65	..
30½	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	25¼	23½	25¼	22⅞
54¼	40⅛	..	Auburn Auto	48¾	47¾	47⅞	47½
10⅞	7¾	..	Austin Nichols	8¾	8⅜	8¾	7¾
7½	4⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	7	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
			—B—				
6⅞	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5½	5⅛	5⅜	5
54½	37¾	..	Baldwin L pf (h)	48¼	47	48	45
24¼	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	20⅜	19¾	20¼	19⅜
34¾	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	28¼	27¾	27¾	26½
110	69½	..	Bamberger pf 110	17-32	110	17-32	110
17⅜	13¼	..	Barker Bros	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	15¼
89¾	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	87	87	87	86
23⅜	14⅜	.60†	Barnsdall A	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16¼
26	18	..	Beatrice Cream	24½	23¾	24	22¾
16¼	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	15¼	14⅝	15¼	14⅜
76⅝	71⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	24¾	24	24½	23⅛
24⅜	20	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	22¼	21½	22¼	21⅜
19	16⅞	..	Beth Steel S pf	17¾	17	17⅞	17
56¾	25½	..	Bethlehem Steel	53⅞	53¾	55⅜	52½
119	113	..	Beth Steel 7 pf	118½	118	118	117
70¼	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	18¼	16⅞	17⅜	16½
93	90	..	Blumenthal	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
26½	29⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	24½	23⅜	24½	22⅜
63⅛	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	59	58	59	57⅛
96¾	93½	4¶	Bohn Alum A	97	96½	96½	96¼
30¼	25⅜	1.60	Borden	27¼	26¾	27	26⅞
83⅛	64	3	Borg Warner	79½	78	79½	77⅞
64⅞	51½	7¶	Briggs Mfg	60½	59¼	60	58½
18⅞	15¾	.40	Bridgeport Brass	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¼
60½	48	3	Briggs & Strat	57	57	57	56⅛
48½	41	1	Bristol Myers	47¾	47⅜	47¾	47
50⅜	40¼	3	Brooklyn Man T	49½	49	49	48
101	97¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100½	100	100½	100⅛
11¾	4½	..	Brooklyn Queens	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
51½	33½	3¶	Brooklyn Q pf	46½	45¾	46½	46¾
56½	50	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	52	50½	52	50
14¾	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	11½	11	11½	10⅝
20⅛	16	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	16¾	16½	16½	16¼
5⅜	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	4⅝	3⅝	4½	4⅛
15	9¼	..	Budd Mfg	14	14½	13⅞	13½
14	11⅛	..	Budd Wheel	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	11⅛
31½	22¾	..	Bullard	27⅛	26	27⅛	26
19½	11½	..	Bulova Watch	18	17½	17⅞	17
33¼	25⅝	.60¶	Burroughs Add	29⅜	28⅝	28½	28¼
6¼	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5¾
23¾	16½	..	Bush T Bldg pf ct	20	20	20	19½
6¼	2⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅜
3⅝	1	..	Butterick (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25¼	19⅞	..	Byers	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	20⅜
			—C—				
1⅞	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
9¾	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
36⅞	30	1¶	Campbell Wy&C	34	33½	33¾	32⅞
16½	13¼	..	Canada Dry	14	13¾	14	13⅜
16	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	13½	13	13⅜	12⅜
43½	38½	2	Cannon Mills	39	38	38	38⅝
9¾	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen	8½	8⅛	8½	8
135½	92½	..	Case Thresh	133¾	131½	133¾	127
72	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	67½	67	67½	64¾
28½	21⅝	..	Celanese Corp	27⅞	27½	27⅞	26½
35¼	25⅜	1½¶	Central Aguirre	35¼	35	35¼	34
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	51	50½	51	49⅝
18¼	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	15½
42¼	22¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	41	39¾	41	40
74½	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	64½	64½	64½	63½
61	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	56¼	55⅝	56	55¼
3¼	1½	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	2½	2½	2½	..
6¼	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pr (h)	4¼	4	4	4¼
2⅞	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2
5⅞	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4½	4½	4½	4
4⅞	3⅛	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
12⅜	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10½	10½	10⅝	10¼
20½	16	..	Chi Pneu Tool	17	16¾	16¾	16
56	51½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	52	52	52	52
3	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	4¾
9	4⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5½	5½	5½	5¼
30¼	25⅝	2	Chickasha Cot O	25¾	25½	25¾	25½
101½	85½	4	Chrysler	95	93⅝	94½	91⅝
19½	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	17¼	17	17	17½
86½	72⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	79½	79½	80
		1½e	City Investing	45	45	45	..
7¾	4¼	..	City Stores	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6⅜
40½	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	36	34	35⅞	34½
46	40¾	1¶	Cleve Gr Br	43½	43½	43½	42
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	53
97¼	84	2	Coca Cola	91½	90¾	91½	90
20½	17¼	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17¼
57½	55⅜	3	Coca Cola A	57	57	57	..
51⅝	42	.50b	Collins & Aikman	45	43½	44¾	42½
18⅜	8¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	18	18	18	17
9¾	4⅜	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	6¾	6¼	6⅝	6¾
36¼	21½	..	Colo & Southern	32⅝	32¼	32¼	31
37⅞	19¼	..	Colo & So 1pf	34	33	34	32
20⅝	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	17¾	17½	17¾	17⅜
100	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	98	97½	98	97⅞
7¾	6⅛	.5e	Elec & Mus Ind	7	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
			—D—				
9¾	8¼	.30g	Davega St	8½	8½	8½	..
82⅝	52	..	Deere & Co	79½	78¼	79½	76⅞
31	27	.35g	Deere & Co pf	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
28	22	.50†	Deisel Wem G	23½	23	23½	22
52	36⅜	..	Del & Hudson	44¾	44	44¾	43
23½	15¾	..	Del Lack & W	19⅝	18½	19⅜	18½
9⅝	4¾	..	Denver R G pf (h)	7½	7½	7½	7½
153	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	140	140	140	140
34⅝	28⅛	..	Distillers Cp Seag	26½	26	26½	25⅛
40	27⅞	1½¶	Diamond Match	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
42	38	1½¶	Diamond M pf	39⅝	39	39	39¾
52⅜	41½	2¶	Dome Mines	45½	45	45¼	44
11½	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	9½	9½	9½	..
75⅝	50¾	.75e	Douglas A	69½	68½	69¼	67½
8¼	6	..	Dunhill Inter	7½	7½	7½	7½
150½	138	3.60	du Pont de Nem	145¼	141¾	145¼	141¾
			—E—				
9⅞	7½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	8¾	8½	8½	8½
167½	156½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	160	160	160	156½
32⅜	28½	1¶	Eaton Mfg	31⅞	30¼	31⅝	29⅝
44⅜	36½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	41¼	40	40⅞	38⅝
114	110½	7	Elec Auto-L pf	112	112	112	111⅜
17⅝	13⅜	..	Elec Boat	13⅝	13	13⅝	14½
7¼	6¼	.5e	Elec & Mus Ind	7	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
14½	8⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	13⅞	14⅜	15⅜	13⅜
53⅜	29½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	57⅜	55⅜	57⅜	52½
59¼	32¾	..	Elec Pow & L pf	62¾	59¾	62½	59⅝
55¼	50	.2†	Elec Sto Battery	50¼	49⅜	49⅜	50½
1⅛	½	..	Elk Horn Coal	1	1	1	⅞
68	62½	3	Endicott Johnson	67¾	67¾	67¾	..
12½	7½	..	Engineers Pub S	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
58	45½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	55	55	55	53
62½	48	..	Engineers PS ww	59	59	59	..
7⅜	6	..	Equitable Off Bld	6½	6½	6½	6
17⅝	11⅝	..	Erie RR	14½	13½	14⅛	13⅜
27¾	16⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	23	22½	23	21½
69	68	3½	Erie&Pittsburgh	68	68	68	..
15½	12	.80	Eureka Vacuum	14½	14¼	14½	14¼
40⅞	31¼	1	Evans Products	35½	34½	35½	32⅞
			—F—				
14½	11½	..	Fairbanks pf	12½	11¾	12½	12
49¼	24¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	44	41¼	43	40¾
151¼	122½	6	Fairbanks M pf 6%	140	140	140	140
38½	11⅝	..	Fajaroo Sug	33¾	33⅛	36⅝	35¼
24⅞	19½	..	Fed Lt & Trac	22	22	22	21
92	58¼	..	Fed Min & Sm	58	55	55	58¼
101	75	..	Fed M & S pf	75	75	75	75
12¼	7¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	11¼	10¾	11	10½
5⅞	3¼	..	Fed Screw W	5	5	5	5
4½	2½	..	Fed Water Serv	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
25½	20½	1	Fed'd Dept Sto	22½	21¾	22½	22⅛
33⅜	24⅞	1.20	Firestone T&R	30½	30	30½	29½
104¾	100½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	103⅞	103½	103½	..
48¼	41¾	2½	First Nat Stores	42½	42	42	41¾
11¾	4¼	..	Follansbee B	9¾	9½	9⅝	8⅞
47½	37¼	1	Food Mach new	44¾	42¾	44¾	43
38¾	27	..	Foster-Wheeler	33	31¼	33	31
35⅝	28½	2	Freeport Texas	31¼	30¾	30¾	30½
132	127½	6	Freeport Tex pf	128	128	128	..
53½	35	..	Fuller 2pf	44¼	43½	43½	44
			—G—				
6½	3¾	..	Gabriel Snub A	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
12½	10⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10⅝
63	47½	1¾	Gen Am Trans	56¾	56	56½	55
34¾	22	.25e	Gen Asphalt	31¾	31	31½	30⅜
14⅜	12	.60	Gen Baking	12¾	12⅜	12½	12⅜
150	141	8	Gen Baking pf	150	150	150	..
11⅜	9¼	..	Gen Bronze	10	9	10	9¾
15⅜	5¾	..	Gen Cable	13	12¼	13	11⅞
33⅜	17	..	Gen Cable A	30¾	30	30¾	30
41⅞	26½	1	Gen Electric	39¼	38½	39	37½
143	140	7	Gen Cigar rts	140	140	140	..
36	33⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	34½	34¼	34⅜	34
4⅜	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
70½	62	3	Gen Mills	61⅝	61½	61½	..
64¼	53⅞	2¶	Gen Motors	61	60⅝	61½	59¾
8¾	5¾	..	Gen Out Ad	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7¾
48¾	38	2	Gen Print Ink	48	47	48	48
107½	105	6	Gen Print Ink pf	108	108	108	..
6⅝	3⅝	..	Gen Ry Sig pf	118½	118½	118½	3
3⅞	2¾	..	Gen Realty	3¼	2¾	2¼	3
43	36	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	37½	37½	37½	37
43	33½	.50e	Gen Refractories	38¾	38	38⅜	36½
60½	42	1	Gen Steel2Cas pf	56	55	56	55
18⅝	16⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	17¼	19	17	16¾
90	86	8	Gillette S R pf	88	88	88	88
11⅞	6¾	..	Gimbel Bros	10⅞	10½	10¾	10⅜
55¼	45¼	2	Glidden	47	46¼	47	45¼
7½	3⅞	..	Gobel (Adolf)	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝
10¼	8¾	.20¶	Goebel Brew	9	8¾	9	8¾
21⅜	18⅝	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	20⅜	20	20½	19⅞
20½	13⅜	..	Goodrich	19½	18½	19⅝	18⅛
97¾	78	..	Goodrich pf	92½	92½	92½	91¼
31¼	21¾	..	Goodyear	28⅜	27	28⅜	26⅝
99¾	87	4	Goodyear 1pf	93	93	93	..
12⅝	9	..	Gotham Silk Hos	11½	11⅛	11¼	11
4½	2⅞	..	Graham Paige	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
11	9¼	..	Granby	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	10½
6⅜	3¾	..	Grand Union ct	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
23½	19½	1.50	Grand Un pf	20	19⅞	20	18¾
34⅞	30¼	1	Granite City Stl	31	31	31	30¼
44	32¼	..	Gt

Business and Industry

Sugar Refiners Experience Biggest Sales Week in History

Commerce and Finance

Wheat Sales Only Moderate Though News Is Bullish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 14—War rumors acted as a spur to buying at times in wheat the past week, but the market made no great headway on the bull side, owing mainly to the indifference of foreign markets. The latter showed little concern over the possibility of war, and consequently buyers here were disinclined to be aggressive in following bulges.

One of the results of the acute political situation abroad, however, was to stimulate a better demand for Canadian wheat, and Winnipeg has advanced about as much as Chicago recently. This tends to raise the ceiling on American prices to some extent, as the main fear of the bulls has been that if our market moved up too fast importations of Canadian wheat would increase.

The war possibilities have also stressed the fact that Europe will probably have a small carry-over of native wheats and also that the European crop outlook is for considerably smaller yields this year than last. These factors may result in a greater disposition to build reserve stocks to a greater extent.

Argentine Shipments

At present the liberal shipments of Australian wheat, 3,472,000 bushels the past week, tend to increase selling at Liverpool, but there is a rather studious ignoring by foreign news commentators of the small Argentine shipments. The latter were only 1,171,000 bushels the past week compared to 4,173,000 bushels a year ago, and of the small amount shipped less than 400,000 bushels went to Europe.

The deficiency in Argentine supplies which in recent years have flooded the foreign markets, will nevertheless be a big factor from now on, and should result in heavy sales of Canadian wheat. Current shipments from the southern hemisphere total a much smaller amount than in other years at this time. About the only other important source of supply up to new crop is Canada.

The domestic statistical position is getting stronger. Chicago stocks decreased 439,000 bushels last week, and the total visible was reduced 2,858,000 bushels. Cash wheat in the Southwest has been easier while premiums for red winter wheat at Chicago has been decidedly strong, with sales to mills making another sizable total for the week.

Rain Needed in West

The week has been a dry one in the West and Southwest. Dust storms are increasing in frequency, and rain is needed over all of the hard winter wheat belt, but especially in the west half of Kansas.

Elsewhere in the winter wheat belt there has been more snow or rain and moisture conditions are regarded as satisfactory.

Price changes in wheat for the week were not extensive, but successive rallies have reached slightly higher levels each time.

In corn there was a dull trade, but recently commission absorption has increased a little. Bullish Argentine news with a fair advance in Buenos Aires corn prices have tended to encourage buyers here to some extent. The Argentine crop, due to damage from various causes, is not expected to be any larger than last year. Owing to small supplies available in South Africa and Danubian countries, Argentine will have the export field to itself for six months or more.

Your Income Tax

This is the thirty-first and last of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Checking Delinquents

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has at its command many sources for checking up delinquent taxpayers. One of these is the "information at source" provision of the revenue act, under which persons, "in whatever capacity acting," are required to report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., payments to another in any calendar year of $1000 or more if the recipient of such payment is single.

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If the recipient is married, reports need not be made unless the payments aggregate $2500 or more. If the marital status of the payee is unknown to the payor, the payee is considered a single person for the purpose of filing an information return.

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Fixed and determinable income includes wages, salaries, royalties, premiums, rent, interest, etc. A separate return of information for each employee is required of employers. The requirements are not limited to periodical payments, but a single payment must be reported. Corporations are required to make a separate report of dividends or distributions for each individual, fiduciary, or partnership holder who was paid $300 or more during the calendar year.

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All persons or organizations acting at any time during the year 1935 as broker or other agent in stock, bond, or commodity transactions (including banks which handle clearing orders for depositors or custodian accounts) are required to file returns of information on form 1100 with respect to all customers, depositors, or accounts for whom or which business was transacted during the year.

A separate form 1100 must be prepared for each customer, depositor, or account for whom or which business was transacted during the year, and must show the name and address and other information provided for in the form.

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Information returns are carefully checked with individual returns of taxpayers. Thousands of delinquent returns and additional revenue amounting to millions of dollars have been secured as the result of the examination of information returns.

Construction Rises Well Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 14

ENGINEERING construction awards during the past week totaled $48,656,000, according to Engineering News-Record. This compares with $27,721,000 for the like period last year.

Private awards make up $23,423,000 of this total and public awards $25,233,000, of which federal is $3,916,000 and state and municipal, $21,317,000. Corresponding volume a year ago is: private, $4,963,000; public, $22,758,000, of which federal is $5,933,000 and state and municipal, $16,825,000.

Industrial and commercial buildings account in part for the gain over last week, with highways and earthwork and waterways also contributing a higher volume. The classified distribution includes: Commercial buildings, $4,131,000; industrial buildings, $10,152,000; public buildings, $6,654,000; streets and roads, $7,792,000; bridges, $3,321,000; waterworks, $1,482,000; sewerage, $2,642,000; earthwork and drainage, $1,983,000; unclassified, $10,499,000.

Trend Is Irregular In Steer Trade But Hog Prices Advance

CHICAGO, March 14—Longfed steers and yearlings were unable to maintain an early advance, closing dull and about steady with a week ago. Common and medium grades, however, finished fully 25c higher, some sales 50c up, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Hogs put on a late spurt at the close to sell 15-25c above last week, instances 30c higher. Lambs maintained a $10.35 top at the close, which was the week's peak, but the full upturn all through the list was not held. Closing prices, however, are 15-25c above the close of last week.

Activity in the fed steer and yearling market early in the week faded toward the close. Especially was this true with regards to higher priced offerings. Support from replacement channels influenced activity in low-priced killers while the broad buying of common and medium "two-way" cattle also retroacted on stockers and feeders.

The maximum 25-50c advance was applied on steers of value to sell at $8.50 downward. The week's top was $11.90 on weighty bullocks, while $11.50 was paid for 993-lb. yearlings. Bulk of the strictly good and choice offerings sold at $10.50-11.65. Heifers are fully as high as last week's close, with a top of $9 and numerous loads going at $7.75-8.25. Beef cows finished strong, and cutters 10-15c higher. Bulls lost 15-25c and vealers declined 25-50c, most light vealers selling late at $7-8, with a few selects up to $9.

A top of $10.75 in the hog pens on the current session was the highest since Feb. 19. Late sales better grades 160-250 lbs. were made at $10.40-10.70; 250-300 lbs., $9.90-10.50; 300-350 lbs., $9.75-10; 140-160 lbs., $10.25-10.65, and sows, $9-9.50. Shipping support was broad all week for light and medium weights, but heavies staged a brisk rally late to lead the advance. Quick changes featured the market most of the week.

Closing bulk fat lambs were at $10-10.25, while some shortfeds and big weights moved at $9.75-9.85. Weights on the predominant supply were objectionably heavy to killers, but despite this, price spreads were narrow. On the close best 103-lb. lambs brought $10.15. Sheep shared the upturn of fat lambs, while practically no feeding or shearing lambs were available.

Petroleum Industry Pays 11 P. C. of Taxes in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14 — Taxes collected from the petroleum industry amount to approximately 11 per cent of all tax revenue collected in the United States, although the petroleum industry's investment represents only 4 per cent of the national wealth, it is disclosed in "Petroleum Taxation," a new book published by the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

A preliminary estimate of the 1935 petroleum tax bill shows a total of $1,127,259,232, or an average of $1.14 per barrel. Included are payments of 201 different types of taxes, of which 39 are federal, 121 state, and 41 local.

"The committee's studies of taxation," the foreword states, "and particularly of gasoline taxation, have revealed that few taxpayers are aware of the inequable distribution of the tax burden or of the fact that planned, effective and economical use of revenues would permit of tax reduction generally."

Transamerica Net Profits Increase 77 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14 — The Transamerica Corporation, consolidated companies, and controlled subsidiaries reported for 1935 an increase in net profits of 77.45 per cent over 1934, according to the corporation's audited annual report.

Net profits for 1935 totaled $20,319,276, or 87.65 cents a share on 23,181,568 outstanding shares. In 1934, net profits amounted to $11,450,587, or 48.47 cents a share on 23,621,897 outstanding shares of capital stock.

Dividends aggregating $6,484,003 were paid during last year and the corporation increased its earned surplus by $5,373,077 to a total of $13,763,255. Paid-in surplus was increased $5,216,260 to a total of $116,877,623. General reserve was increased $3,500,000 during the year to $5,250,000, all of which is allocated and therefore augments the corporation's net worth.

Retail Trade Is Boosted in Week By Spring Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—Spring buying in the retail trade made an auspicious start during the past week, according to Dun and Bradstreet's weekly review.

Brilliant displays of new merchandise attracted the largest throngs to stores since the height of the Christmas shopping period. Both men's and women's apparel occupied the center of attention.

Clothing in Demand

Millinery, dresses, waists and shoes were especially sought, together with novelty jewelry and dress accessories. Candy, Easter gift items, and games for adults contributed to the rising volume, while furniture sold better than during February. Sales of automobiles, building materials, and garden equipment increased abruptly.

"In spite of the vagaries of March weather," says the survey, "accompanied by rain and snow flurries, all of the leading cities reported retail sales larger than for the week preceding, increases running as high as 30 to 40 per cent in some instances. This lifted the estimated average of retail sales for the country to a range of 10 to 15 per cent more than for the corresponding 1935 week.

"The milder weather favored merchants in the New England states, as their sales were up 12 to 18 per cent from last year's. The previous week's uptrend in the East was extended sufficiently to carry the gain over 1935 to 10 to 15 per cent.

"As higher operating schedules were resumed by many industries," the report continues, "the gain in retail sales for the districts of the Middle West varied from 16 up to 30 per cent, as spring buying broadened. The improvement in the Northwest was small for the week, due to bad country roads, but the average bettered last year's by 10 to 12 per cent.

"In the South the margin was narrowed to 15 to 18 per cent, although volume was near a five-year peak for the period. In the Southwest, a further expansion extended the gain to 18 to 22 per cent. There was a decided spurt to buying on the Pacific coast, as volume was larger by 10 to 12 per cent than in 1935.

Wholesale Trade Up

"The best week thus far this year was reported by most wholesale branches, as mail orders from country districts were nearly double those received last week, and road salesmen contributed the largest volume of business since last fall," the report said.

"While interest was extended to nearly all items, the greatest attention was accorded merchandise needed for selling events during the balance of the current month and early April. The difficulty of obtaining prompt delivery became evident, as so many of the orders were for goods required urgently for pre-Easter promotions," the survey concluded.

Otis Steel Plans Refunding Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14 — Approval of preliminary steps for refunding $12,684,649 of debt has been asked in a letter to stockholders by E. J. Kulas, president of the Otis Steel Company. The debt matures on or before March 1, 1941. The new issue will be at a lower rate of interest.

It is proposed that an issue of $25,000,000 of first mortgage sinking fund bonds be authorized, secured by all fixed assets and stocks of certain subsidiaries. Of this amount, $13,000,000 would be sold, leaving $12,000,000 for future use. Of the latter, $2,000,000 would be available for any purpose, and $10,000,000 would be reserved for future acquisitions of property, capital expenditures and certain refunding.

The interest rate, it is contemplated, would be 4½ per cent, and the maturity 20 years, subject to redemption at an initial premium of 5 per cent, declining each two years until the last six months before maturity, when the bonds would be redeemable at par. An annual sinking fund of 2¼ per cent of the initial issue would be provided, with additional payments if other bonds are sold. The price to underwriters is expected to be about 97½ per cent and interest.

There are outstanding $10,827,500 of first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due on March 1, 1941; $1,300,000 of three-year secured notes, due on Jan. 29, 1938, at 3¼ per cent secured by the pledge of an additional $3,733,500 of bonds, and $557,149 of funded taxes for prior years, payable in installments with interest at 4 per cent, by 1939. The present bonds are redeemable at a premium of 2 per cent after March 1, 1936.

The company estimates a reduction in annual fixed interest charges of $129,186. Mr. Kulas said the refunding would be advantageous to the company.

13 Bank Receiverships Liquidated in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—Completion of the liquidation of 13 receiverships during February is announced by the Comptroller of the Currency. This makes a total of 210 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since his last annual report to Congress, dated Oct. 31, 1934.

Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 210 institutions, exclusive of the 12 receiverships restored to solvency, aggregated $52,045,611, or an average return of 72.83 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to an average of 60.34 per cent of their claims.

Bull Market in Raw Sugar Puts Prices Highest in Eight Years

By Harold M. Fleming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—An unusual combination of circumstances in the sugar trade has in the last week caused the biggest movement of sugar from refiners into the trade in the history of the business, plus a bull market in raw sugar which yesterday sent sugar futures here in New York to the highest levels in eight years, topping 1929 prices. These circumstances include the temporary upset of the Administration's agricultural program by the Supreme Court, together with a steadily improving "statistical position" for the commodity.

This is the fourth month in which the shadow of uncertainty regarding processing taxes has hung over the sugar trade. Beginning in December, the trade began to consider the possible effects of the impending Supreme Court AAA decision on the processing tax of 53 cents per 100 pounds and on the quota system which now restrains the import of sugar to this country. This uncertainty has had a cumulatively disturbing effect until this month.

Decision Causes Confusion

The first effect was to retard the buying of refined sugar by the jobbers and distributors who move it to the grocer's shelves and the candy manufacturer's bins. The so-called "invisible" supplies of sugar were allowed to run down as the trade hoped that the processing tax would be repealed and it could buy from refiners without tax, i. e., 53 cents cheaper per 100 pounds, the price then being approximately $5. One manufacturer is said to have called his jobber and said, "Send over some sugar right away, or we'll have to shut down one of our departments in three hours."

The court decision on Jan. 6 served only, at first, to increase the confusion and uncertainty. First guess was that not only the tax but the entire quota system of sugar control, which rested partly on the AAA and partly on the Jones-Costigan Act of May, 1934, would be invalidated. Raw sugars sold off sharply. The decision was immediately followed by a statement of Secretary Wallace that import quotas would be continued, but this only partially allayed the uncertainty, as the trade was not convinced that such a statement was conclusive. Refiners dropped their prices by 35 cents, but still the trade held back, and the price-cut brought virtually no business.

Political Uncertainties

There were three political uncertainties in the sugar picture holding back trade demand for refined sugar. One was the question whether the quota system, which limits imports from Cuba, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, would be continued. A second was whether another tax would be imposed on sugar similar to the defunct processing tax. And a third was whether, in case such a new tax was imposed, it would be applied to "floor stocks" at the time of its enactment.

The question of quotas was of importance because if they were established, the razing of these barriers to imports would depress the domestic price. Moreover, abolition of the quota system would automatically raise the duty on Cuban sugar from 90 cents to $1.50 per 100 pounds, and Cuban sugar, subjected to this heavier burden, would automatically fall about 60 cents compared to the domestic or "duty-paid" sugar.

This uncertainty was disposed of late in February when the House voted an amendment to the new Soil Conservation Act permitting the President to set import quotas as low as 50 per cent of the 1928-1933 average. The latter statistical measuring rod was picked out of the bag to satisfy the purpose of maintaining the present quotas. The amendment went through Congress and is now law.

Guessing on New Tax

The second question, whether a new tax would replace the former processing tax on sugar, has only partially been answered. The President's tax message of March 3 proposed new processing taxes on a larger number of products. Trade guesses on the probable sugar tax ranged from 25 cents, or half the former rate, to 60 cents. A tentative Administration schedule of taxes, released a few days after the message, indicated a new tax unchanged from the old. Although some taxes, like those on wheat and cotton, were substantially reduced, the sugar trade considered it fair, or at least politically realistic, for its old 53-cent rate to be maintained, because this rate was originally established at the time the tariff was reduced, adroitly conveying the impression that consumers would not have to pay any more.

Sugar is at present in a curious interim period of being free of tax. The old tax is gone and the new not yet imposed. Hence, it would seem wise for the trade to load up. The woodchuck in the woodpile, however, until this month, has been the possibility that when the new tax is imposed it might be applied to "floor stocks." In such case jobbers and manufacturers who had loaded up would have to pay anyway.

The terms of the tax message, plus the subsequent Administration discussion, have led the trade to believe that no floor tax will be imposed. Hence, with this last fear out of the way, refiners believed the time was ripe to pull in the immense potential business which had accumulated. Through January and February they had been accumulating raw sugars heavily, driving raw prices up steadily, and refining the raws. In consequence, their bins were full while the trade bins were nearly empty. For two months while the raw market was humming, the refined market had been stagnant.

Sugar Moves Spasmodically

Sugar does not move steadily from refineries into the trade. It has only ten or a dozen "moves" a year. On these occasions the refiners generally announced a "bargain day" before posting a new level of prices, whether the new level is to be higher or lower. Immediately following the President's tax message, therefore, refiners announced a cut in price from $4.65 to $4.55, good only for two days, after which the price would be held firm at $4.65 and possibly higher. The result was a record-size sugar "move."

This record "move" added strength to an already strong raw sugar market. It is certain that the quotas established for this year will have to be increased before the end of the year by several hundred thousand tons. Beet sugar producers probably will again be unable to fill their quotas.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that the estimate of 1935 consumption on which it based its 1936 quotas was statistically too low. The quotas were established on the assumption that 1936 consumption would be about the same as for 1935, but consumption is increasing substantially.

In spite of the fact that refiners bought heavily in January and February in anticipation of the recent move, and that the move has substantially satisfied the vacuum in the trade's sugar supplies, refiners are expected to continue their buying of raws to enable the trade to meet the increasing rate of public consumption. Since the bargain day, sugar has gone to $4.75 in place of $4.65. And the raw sugar trade is more bullish than it has been in many months.

Borden Net $1.10 Share Against $1.02 in 1934

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Borden Company, a leading producer of dairy products, in its 1935 annual report shows net income of $4,842,348, equivalent to $1.10 a share of capital stock. This compares with 1934 net income of $4,490,045, or $1.02 a share.

The company's net sales amounted to $229,886,089 against $215,723,689 in 1934, an increase of 6.5 per cent.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The name of John Maynard Keynes is possibly unknown to many fervent New Dealers in America; yet back of the New Deal, as much as any man, stands Mr. Keynes. Mr. Keynes is that strange phenomenon, a prophet with honor in his own country; a theoretical economist with a reputation outside academic circles.

Published in 1930, his two-volume "Treatise on Money" had an influence enormously greater than could be measured by the number of copies sold to the public. Mr. Keynes taught the English speaking people to distinguish between Savings and Investment. His distinction has by now become so intimate a part of public argument that it is difficult to remember how great a break it made with the past. In the days of Victoria, saving was a moral virtue. The wise man always saved part of his income to provide for a rainy day, to amass a fortune, to establish his worldly position, to leave his children richer than himself. Only the prodigal spent his income up to the hilt.

Balance Is Deniable

The war upset things, but once it was over we hankered back to the old ideals in the fond hope that we should quickly get back to the old prosperity. The growing school of criticism of these old traditions came to a head in the English-speaking world with Mr. Keynes. Savings, we were now told, need not always produce desirable results. A man "saves" when he decided not to spend all his income on articles of immediate consumption. But you can no more save as a community by hoarding gold or paper currency than the "wicked and slothful servant" could make use of his one talent by burying it in a napkin. As a community you can save only by "investing."

What shall be invested at any time is being decided by quite a different set of people from those who are deciding how much they will save. When a motor manufacturer, for example, decided to double his plant, he decided to make certain investment, and the total investment of the community is the result of all such decisions throughout the country.

Now the new argument to which we had to accustom ourselves was that everything went along smoothly only when the amount one set of people decided to save was equal to the amount that the other set decided to invest. If they were unequal you had trouble. If savings were greater than investment, you had depression, and the prudent precautions of people to add to their savings at such a time only added to the crisis. If on the other hand, investment was greater than saving, you had a boom.

Rate of Interest the Instrument

As a matter of practical policy, somehow or other you had to manage, as a community, to keep investment and saving equal, and the instrument offered for the job was the "rate of interest." By means of the banking system, you put the rate of interest up to decrease investment, or down to do the opposite. When you had investment equal to savings in a condition of equilibrium your interest rate was the "natural rate of interest." And if you were so curious as to ask what was this natural rate, you got the answer that it was the rate at which investment was equal to savings. Which you supposed was all right, although it didn't seem to have got you much further.

Probably the biggest attempt to apply this sort of analysis to an actual depression is the American New Deal. Under the New Deal, in order to get out of the depression, excess bank reserves increased, instead of shrinking as in the earlier years of depression, the rate of interest came down and the Government invested money in public works; and New Dealers, if they knew about him, could justify their actions in the terms of Mr. Keynes's theories.

But in the six years since the treatise on money was published, while we have been painfully absorbing its methods into our everyday thought, Mr. Keynes has been stripping its structure down to the foundations, and now he presents us in a new book with his latest-style theory, besides which the old one is dwarfed indeed.

Full Employment the Goal

We have now to learn that it is quite wrong to say that a man can either consume his income or invest it, because, so long as there are workers unemployed, when you increase your consumption you stimulate investment, and when you increase investment you stimulate consumption. What a society should aim at as a condition of economic health is not the establishing of some imaginary "natural rate of interest," but full employment of the people in producing useful goods. But so long as the people who decide what to invest are different from those who decided how much they will save, you are bound to get depressions and unemployment. Therefore, says Mr. Keynes, the state must take action in three ways.

The state must control the supply of money so that there is ample to keep everybody in employment. Secondly the state must keep down the rate of interest by its control of money so that investment is remunerative up to the point where all are employed. And thirdly, since even under these conditions private enterprise cannot be trusted to make full use of the people's savings, Mr. Keynes wants the state to take over control of the amount and the direction of investment. As an incidental to these points, the state will have to abandon any desire to return to a gold standard, or any other rigid system of international currency.

One Way Out

Critics of the American New Deal who attack it on the ground that once the Government has taken a hand in controlling private industry, it will never be able to stop; that you can't prime the pump of recovery without for ever afterwards having to assume responsibility for control of recovery; these critics will find in Mr. Keynes a theorist who will justify their expectations. But whereas they maintain that this is Radicalism, Socialism, Unwarranted Interference with their Constitutionally Guaranteed Rights, Mr. Keynes seems to say that in no other way can you get full employment of your people in the production of useful goods.

It's too soon to estimate the British reaction to the new Keynes. G. D. H. Cole hails him with paeans of joy; says "what he has done, triumphantly and conclusively, is to demonstrate the falsity, even from the capitalist standpoint, of the most cherished practical morals of the orthodox economists." Before this conversion, Mr. Keynes was a worthy candidate for a niche among those minor prophets like Pigou and Taussig, upon whose shoulders rest some fragments of the mantle of the Great Classical Masters. And Veblen in America, Marx and Hobson in England, were stubborn heretics. Now, apparently, Mr. Keynes has used his skill to destroy the classical tradition with its own weapons, has improved on his birthright, and vindicated the heretics. But if precedent means anything, what Mr. Keynes thinks today, the economists will be saying tomorrow.

Australia Finds Business Activity Rising This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—"Australia can face 1936 in the well-founded hope that, given reasonably stable world and domestic conditions, the upward movement born of revived and diffused confidence will continue until our full resources in money, material and men are being fruitfully employed," said the Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph Lyons, in a special article in the annual financial supplement of The Advertiser.

As recovery proceeded it became in less measure the function of Government to provide direct stimulus to recovery but in a greater degree to give sound financial conditions under which private enterprise could progress, added the Prime Minister. The part so far played by the Governments of the Commonwealth and the states in the task of Australian restoration had been a difficult one, but he thought he could claim that it had been generally in the direction of effective help. The results vindicated policies which had avoided fantastic experiments while responding to the needs of changing times and the promptings of progressive thought.

Good Gains in 1935

In a review of 1935, Mr. Lyons said that throughout the year, the movement toward better conditions which began two years earlier, was extended and confirmed. Internal economy improved at nearly all points and generally the year closed on a happier note for the majority of Australians.

Settled conditions had found expression in freer investment and expansion of enterprise. Important organizations increased their working capital and enlarged their operations and many new industrial and mining companies were registered. The advance in industrial stocks which was a marked feature of 1934 was accelerated in 1935 and a number of concerns, previously below the line, once more appeared in the profit list. Business was more active in every important direction

Optimistic

Joseph A. Lyons
Prime Minister of South Australia

and there was a substantial increase in real property transactions, in both wholesale and retail turnovers and in the volume of manufacturing output.

"This wider activity in the domain of private industry, with the considerable public works expenditure of the commonwealth and state governments, caused a gratifying increase in the volume of unemployed," said Mr. Lyons. "It is equally pleasing that the general conditions of employment improved, and that, for large groups of workers, there were further restorations of the depression wage cuts.

Manufacturing Improves

"In the manufacturing industries, the improvement was remarkable. the numbers employed being a little ahead of those of 1928-1929, even when allowance is made for normal increase in population. Technical advance was notable in several directions, but particularly in the case of the steel group. In this immensely important field we can now say that Australia possesses an equipment for the production of iron and steel, and important lines of iron and steel fabrication which for efficiency and economy compares with the world's best. This industry, which in 1928 was producing only 46.5 per cent of Australia's requirements, last year produced 79.2 per cent and has even established an opening for basic products in the export market. The number of men employed at the end of last year was 14,710, an increase of 1500 for the 12 months.

"As this development has been accompanied by a steadily downward trend of prices, it represents sound manufacturing progress at a basic point and cannot fail to have beneficial reactions over an ever-widening area of Australian industry."

Consolidated Oil Earns 73c a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—Consolidated net income of $11,306,904 for 1935 is reported by Consolidated Oil Corporation after expenses, interest, taxes, reserves for depreciation and depletion and other changes.

This is equal, after preferred dividend payments, to 73 cents a share o the 14,218,835 common shares outstanding. For 1934, the company reported a net income of $553,281, or $5.43 a share on the 101,844 shares of 8 per cent preferred stock of $100 par value then outstanding. Gross sales, exclusive of inter-company transactios, were $187,770,101, against $168,425,582 in 1934.

The balance sheet for Dec. 31, last, shows current assets of $96,627,137 and current liabilities of $18,249,696, compared with $93,706,568 and $18,607,190, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1934. Cash amounted to $30,143,202, against $24,389,176. Consolidated earned surplus was increased from $9,391,802 at the beginning of 1935 to $14,956,117 at the close of the year.

In 1935, the company retired $48,781,700 of 6½ per cent and 7 per cent bonds, due in 1937 and 1938, through the aid of bank loans of $40,000,000 at an average annual interest rate of 2.68 per cent. In addition, $10,053,300 par value of 8 per cent preferred stock was retired, through the issuance of 50,119 shares of $5 cumulative preferred stock and treasury funds.

Corporation Heads' Pay Is Small Portion of Receipts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—Compensation paid to executives represented only 2.3 per cent of the receipts of corporations in 1933, according to an analysis of salaries in American business by the National Industrial Conference Board today.

"At no time during the depression have executive salaries tended to absorb an unreasonably large proportion of receipts," it says.

The average salary for head men in manufacturing concerns in 1929, the latest year for which data are available, was found to be $6689. The average in wholesale trade was $5860; in mining, $4915; and for steam railroads, $4599.

Western Electric Reports First Profits Since 1931

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP) — Western Electric Company, manufacturing subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the associated Bell System, reporting for 1935, showed its first profit since 1931.

Net income for the year amounted to $2,620,279 against a deficit of $7,751,548 in 1934. Virtually all of the company's capital stock is owned by American Telephone & Telegraph. The principal plants are located in Chicago and Kearny, N. J.

Net sales were $105,416,801 of which $97,554,415 were made to the Bell companies and $3,043,259 to subsidiary and associated concerns. In 1934 the sales totaled $91,807,396.

Chain Store Sales In February Rise 7 P. C. Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14 — Chain store business during February made a better showing than anticipated, according to Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. and Hammons & Co. Twenty-five chains did an aggregate business of $182,602,741 for the month. This is an increase of $9,998,468 above February a year ago, or an increase of 7 per cent.

Despite the bad weather, figures for February showed that the upturn in retail trade which started last year is continuing except where interrupted by unseasonable conditions. February had the advantage of five Saturdays, as contrasted with four a year ago, and also one extra day, being leap year. Retail trade had anticipated no improvement, and in some sections of the West the first two weeks were the worst reported in five years, but the abnormal condition of affairs was evidenced by the fact that the loss was more than made up during the last week of the month, so that the final figures compared fairly favorably.

Two Months' Sales

For the first two months of the current year, sales of the 25 chains totaled $300,325,566 against $279,052,000, an increase of $21,273,366, or 7.6 per cent over the same period last year. This figure is, however, approximately 3 per cent under the average reported during most of last year.

The following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains reporting, arranged in groups:

	Feb., 1936	Feb., 1935	Per Cent Change
Variety	$47,797,541	$44,657,160	7.05
Mail Order	46,426,556	43,664,213	6.3
Grocery	45,646,965	42,820,129	6.6
Drug	7,366,964	6,619,494	11.2
Shoe	2,465,843	2,288,074	7.8
Apparel	2,879,152	2,565,313	12.2

Apparel Group in Lead

It was the apparel group which led all the chain groups last month, replacing the shoe chains in January. However, the shoe chains still maintain first place for the year, being 14.7 per cent ahead, as contrasted with 12.2 per cent for the apparel group. Another feature was the improvement of the drug chains. This group was 11.2 per cent ahead of 1935, with the improvement largely due to the South and middle West. For the year to date, the drug chains are 7.6 per cent ahead of last year.

The February figures also showed a sharp step-up for the variety chains, which were 7.05 per cent ahead of February last year, and nearly 3 per cent over the average increase. The mail order chains showed an increase of 6.3 per cent, but here again a decrease in sales of one of the large chains held the average improvement considerably under a year ago.

The grocery chains continued to show substantial improvement in the far West, but a strike in the Middle West in the rubber industry resulted in a falling off of sales in that section, with the result that the group figures were substantially under last month.

Eaton, Howard Fund Pays Higher Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Trustees of the Eaton & Howard Management Fund F voted a dividend of 45 cents per share on March 9. This represents an increase of 5 cents per share in the quarterly rate. In 1935 the fund earned $1.85 per share and dividend disbursements amounted to $1.65 per share.

In addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share, a special dividend of 10 cents was declared on the shares of Eaton & Howard Management Fund A-1. During 1935 this fund earned $1.89 per share and paid out $1.70 per share in dividends.

Dividends were declared payable March 31, 1936, to shareholders of record March 14, 1936.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

D. C. HEATH AND CO., BOSTON
PREFERRED DIVIDEND 102
The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation payable March 31, 1936, to preferred stockholders of record March 28. Checks will be mailed.
M. B. PERRY, Treasurer.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

Decorative
Arts

A Saturday Page

French Carpets Of the Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

IN THE progressive transformation of contemporary decorative art, carpets were one of the last elements to be brought into harmony. Furniture, small art objects and materials, all found their style, or at least a simplification which foreshadowed their early stabilization which we are now witnessing, but carpets were still at the theoretical and experimental stage.

This resulted in a strange contrast, for carpets play a vitally important part in the decoration of a home. In fact, they create its atmosphere by their color, by the luminous reflection of their bright hues or the richness of their subdued tones. While furniture had already adopted the simplest lines, given up all kinds of ornamentation in order to show up beautiful materials by the use of large plain surfaces, carpets still reproduced complicated designs in numerous colors, with clever and intricate patterns. They even made use of a kind of elementary imagery with figures and varied objects.

Figured Rugs a Handicap

Home furnishers found them difficult to use in room planning, for they did not harmonize with the rest of the furniture. Ordinary plain velvet pile carpet was preferred because its neutrality was admirably suited for use as a background against which each detail—every piece of furniture and every object—stood out well.

It is probably the role played by ordinary velvet pile carpets in modern decoration, which brought home the value of plain, extremely simple attempts. Reasons of technical economy and greater facility of manufacture led to the same conclusions in the practical realm. Thus carpets have evolved with a certain rapidity from figurative designs to the plain abstract patterns which are theirs by tradition.

This reversion was accomplished by the designers of original handmade examples. It was characterized by the simplification of lines, and by a marked preference for geometrical figures. There was also an almost total disappearance of the use of many colors, for these have been replaced by harmonies of different tones of one color. Oftener than not they run from dark brown to light beige.

In France this tendency was accentuated by the Colonial Exposition of 1931, where exotic carpets—particularly those from Algiers, Tunis and Morocco—brought into fashion soft harmonies, in which brown geometrical designs stand out against large almost white surfaces. Industrial production rapidly followed this lead, which was much better suited to mechanical manufacture than to processes where a multiplicity of colors entails numerous difficulties.

An Unsuccessful Effort

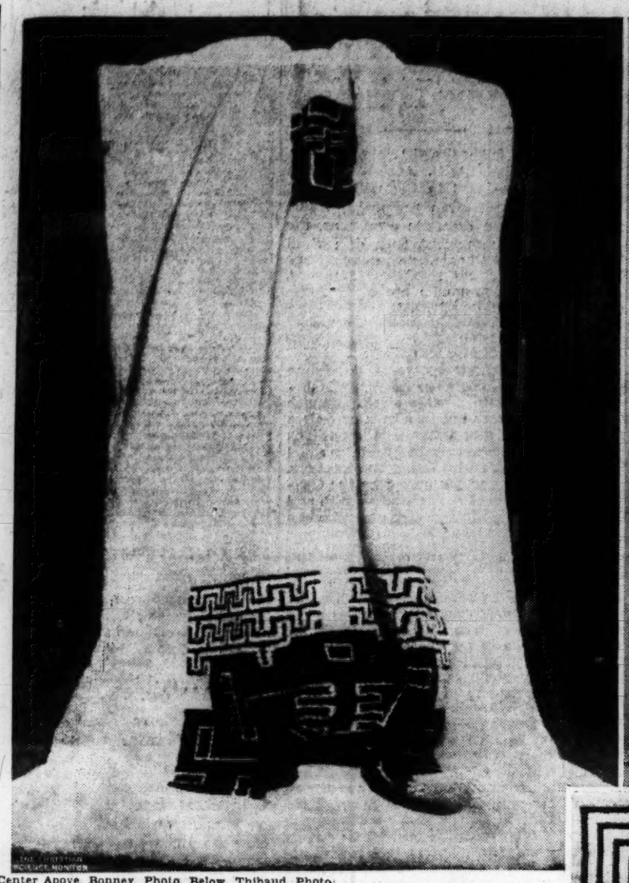
In order to vary effects without giving up the large unicolored surfaces, certain designers then had the idea of alternating different weaves; for instance, opposing the long threads of knotted carpets to the wool of a flat weave. The effects and contrasts obtained in this way were often most beautiful, but the idea quickly had to be abandoned because the difference in weave caused a difference in wear between ths several parts of the carpet.

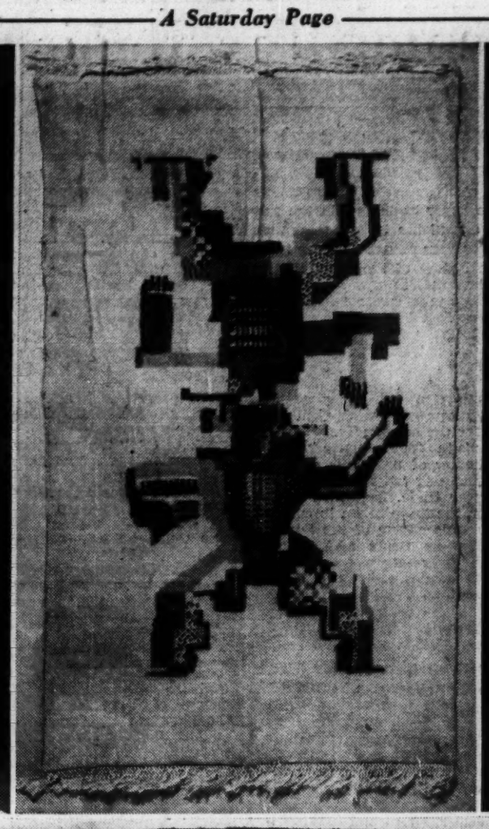
For several years now, carpets have joined the other elements of decorative art and harmonize with them. Some of the best-known modern painters have helped toward this end by supplying designs, among them Picasso, Fernand Léger, Marcussis, Lurçat and Laglenne.

One of the original and important designers is M. Da Silva Bruhns, who, it might be said, has invented a new geometry. His work seems the right answer to the dual problem of the carpet. Sometimes he gives it a special use, accompanying a specified piece of furniture or emphasizing some detail of decoration. At others he gives it a more neutral composition which can be put in any one of several places without losing its character.

No objects are unimportant in interior decoration, but few are as suggestive as carpets. They are indispensable to the restful silence of home. In a certain measure they are home, in so far as they make it gay by their bright colors or peaceful and quiet by their neutral tones. The carpet is sometimes a bed of flowers such as the orientals often conceived it. At others it imparts a gravely sober tone, as is often the case in modern decoration, whose austerity it exalts and whose somewhat aggressive character it tempers.

R. C.





Center Above, Bonney, Photo. Below, Thibaud, Photo

Floor coverings for modern French homes have reached a stage of individuality and luxury which is suggested by the four examples pictured. Those at the extreme left and right were designed by M. DaSilva Bruhns. The first is for a salon furnished with rosewood cabinetwork. The figures are in a brown which is nearly black, broken with white lines, while the background is rose color.

Also by M. Bruhns is the carpet at the right, for a room furnished with walnut. The pattern is in the same colors as before, against a pale blue background. Both have very long, soft pile.

The two center designs are interesting for their patterns, regardless of their colors. The upper one is called "The Two Harlequins" and was conceived by Jean Lurcat; the lower, "The Labyrinth," by Francis Jourdain.

Three Ways of Buying a House

By H. Vandervoort Walsh

Assistant Professor of Architecture, Columbia University

Second of two articles

New York

FOR smaller houses, many owners do not employ an architect, because they are under the impression that he is too expensive a person for small work. This is a mistake, for the most important economies are secured by the character of the original planning and thinking. Architects save their commissions many times over on this one thing alone. But owners, being ignorant of the real work of the architect, go directly to contractors to have their houses built. The contractor must then secure plans, and he will naturally use the services of the cheapest designers he can get to do the work. Then he writes the specifications. Thus we have the contractor preparing the requirements of the contract which will exist between the owner and himself.

In no other line of business would anyone enter an agreement drawn up in this way. No matter how conscientious and honest the contractor may be, he cannot escape being tempted to interpret the plans and specifications to favor his own interest, which is, essentially, making a profit. Many of the troubles that come up in building homes are the result of this relationship between contractor and owner. A third party, familiar with the technical details, is needed to judge such matters. That is the architect.

However, all of this is a complicated procedure and the average owner is not accustomed to such methods of buying. The usual way to secure any article today is to see that article first, learn of its sales price and then, if it is satisfactory, purchase it. But when it comes to erecting a house, the owner is unable to see what he is buying, because the building does not exist except as described by the drawings and the specifications. Few owners are able to read blue-prints or really understand the meaning of specifications.

Buying a Pig in a Bag

Many home seekers are so timid in their inability to understand drawings that they prefer to purchase a house that is already constructed and which they can see with their eyes and feel with their hands. Because of this situation, we have a vast number of so-called speculative builders who erect houses for sale. In most cases they are not as interested in the quality of hidden parts of the house as they are in the painting, floors, tiles, kitchen equipment and all of those features which appear on the surface.

But in the last five years there has come forward the so-called prefabricated house to meet the buying habits of the home-seeker. In some form or other this type of house has been on the market for the last 40 years, but it has not had the attention which it has been receiving recently. This type really provides a method of merchandising shelter. The prospective purchaser selects his house from a number of standardized designs. They can see models of exactly what they are buying. The kitchen equipment, the heating plant and the plumbing are all simplified and standardized, to be repeated without change in all of the models. The kitchens of the smaller houses are practically the same as for the larger houses, and so are the bathrooms. The exterior walls are built of standard units. They fit together to form the various enclosures of the different models. The front door of one house is repeated for the next. Thus the buyer sees exactly what he will get when he pays the price.

As a method of securing a house, this is without doubt superior to anything offered by the speculative builders. Quality of construction is consistent and high class, mechanical equipment is well thought out and very efficient. However, at the present writing, the cost of such houses has not come down low enough to compete with the speculators' product. This has been considered carefully by the public in buying. If the day comes when these pre-fabricated houses can be sold cheaper than those offered by the jerry builder, then we can be assured that the doom of the speculative house is approaching.

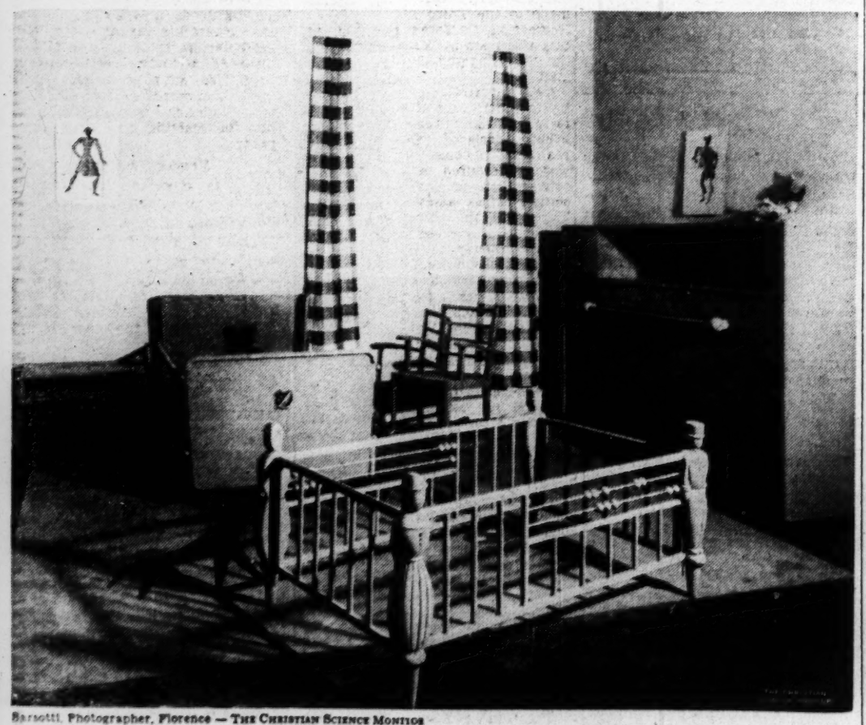
If You Have Definite Desires

For those people who have imagination, who seek to have a dwelling that is an expression of their own individual taste, and who do not wish to repeat in their home what is a common form, there will always be the need of the architect and the builder. Together they can create houses of distinction and individuality. Even today, through the medium of architect and contractor, it is possible to erect homes of special design at as low cost as that offered by many of the companies selling pre-fabricated houses. The reason for this is that the builder has a wide open market to obtain for the owner any equipment he may desire and the unlimited market for all sorts of materials that are already made low in cost by standardized processes of manufacture.

Pre-Fabricated Costs Too High

It will be a very interesting phase of the history of home-building to see whether the manufacturers of the pre-fabricated house can lower their costs to compete favorably with the houses which can be designed and built under the competent supervision of a good architect and a good contractor. Experience shows that most of the equipment now sold to the home owner costs the manufacturer just one half the selling price. This means that the ultimate purchaser pays the other half in commissions, selling costs, distribution and advertising.

Now the greater stumbling block in reducing the cost of the prefabricated house seems to be the problem of lowering the cost of advertising, selling and delivery. If some solution is found to get around this, then we may expect, within five or six years, a successful business in factory-made houses, to replace the shoddy ones of the speculator and correspondingly poor sales. But we should not forget that the owner who has sufficient funds to erect a house of distinction will continue to employ an architect and a builder, to satisfy his needs.



Barsotti, Photographer, Florence — The Christian Science Monitor

This nursery, designed by an Italian architect, is interesting for several reasons, not the least being the piece of furniture at the right. This is a folding bed for the child's nurse, the details being described in the text.

A Nursery in Modern Taste

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

THE nursery or children's room is rightly accounted one of the most important in the home. Light, air and simplicity are its first requisites, added to suitable furnishings and an attractive color scheme.

Maurizio Tempestini offers a plan which combines the principal requisites for successfully fitting up such a room. This was shown at the last Arts and Crafts Exhibition in Florence. The furniture is of the simplest form and may be painted in any preferred color scheme, the checked cotton curtains, bed-coverlet and linoleum or cork floor-covering being selected in harmonizing tints. The walls are bare, save for a colored print or two. These are simply pinned up and can be varied as often as desired. The playing-pen, so essential a feature in homes where a continuous supervision of toddlers is not possible, has corner posts shaped like primitive Noah's Ark figures. On either side are bars with colored, sliding, wooden beads which afford pleasant occupation for small hands.

The small piece of furniture on the left of the photo has an open shelf above; below, instead of a drawer to pull out, is a space with a front flap which lets down. The large piece of furniture on the right, contains the bed for the nurse. The front lets down and rests upon the bar, thus providing the level for the bed raised from the floor. The mattress is attached with straps to the flap and folds up with it by day. Inside the cupboard space, at the back, is a folding shelf which lets down and provides place for a light, book, or other small things. By day, when the bed is closed, all the bedding, and the mattress are held together by woven straps. This model is especially useful for small houses, as it avoids encumbering the floor space by day with the nurse's bed.

Early Wallpaper Discovered

London

Four fragments of early eighteenth century English wallpaper, discovered in a house at Highgate not very far from Hampstead Heath, have been presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The precious old wall covering was found behind paneling which previously had been thought contemporary with the erection of the house in 1685.

The wallpaper is, of course, handmade and is of an intricate floral design. Some of the pieces were printed by a wooden block and others by stencils in much the same way that hand-made wallpapers are prepared today. The patterns are in black and white; also in blue, red and black on a natural background.

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Some Current Exhibitions

PLEASANTLY complementary in their character are the gilded hangings by Mary Macdonald and the craft work in metal by Gladys and John Hay, being shown at Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, through March 27. Copper and silver are the mediums that dominate the display of Mr. and Mrs. Hay, hammered copper making the deep and shallow bowls of several sizes, book-ends and small boxes, while silver is the material for the jewelry that fills one of the cases.

The modeling of the hollow copper is done with much skill and with refinement that indicates resources and assurance which make the designer content with simple forms. But within this chosen range there is abundant variety found possible, for the oxidized surface that copper takes on may be given any one of several tones. So it may become flame color, deep gray-red, or the chestnut which is most familiar. More than that, Mr. Hay does glass blowing, and some of the copper is enameled inside, soft or deep blue, clear or pink.

These different treatments give this handiwork a richness and variety of appearances which make it far more interesting than the familiar, natural, polished surfaces that are most often seen.

The silver jewelry includes numerous forms—brooches, bracelets, necklaces and so on—designed with grace and facility. Many of the articles are set with colored jewel-like synthetic stones, another of the fabrications of these expert craftsmen.

Mrs. Macdonald's Fabrics

On the walls next the tables where these objects are spread, hang glowing decorated fabrics of a character so unfamiliar as to be puzzling at first. In two of these artistic panels the patterns, apparently block printed, are repeated in six-inch squares, in rich tones of old gold, old silver, and copper. Nor are these single tones, but delicate as are the gilt and silver themselves, here are many slight variations of them.

These are the hangings of Mrs. Mary Macdonald, who originated this method of using the oxides of silver, gold, and copper on decorative fabrics. Some are on cotton cloth; a small one with gilt in the border and a pattern of silver within, is on silk, the character of the fabric modifying the general effect.

There seems to be no end of possibilities for the method which she uses, as the range of tints which may be had from single printings and from repetitions in other tones, give subtle differences that extend from a reddish brown, as of old leather, to the haziest of silver or gold. As it may be produced in sizes suitable to partly cover a table, or to fill a sizable space on a wall, or to cover a whole wall, this richly ornamental material is adaptable to a wide range of uses. But its surroundings should be such as to give its peculiar qualities a fitting setting.

Rhode Island's Tercentenary

As the first of a series of exhibitions that mark its 300th year of settlement, the State of Rhode Island offers at the School of Design in Providence a showing of paintings by Gilbert Stuart, furniture by the Goddards and Townsends and silver by Rhode Island silversmiths, to continue through March 31.

Though limited to 20 pieces, the furniture reveals fairly the range produced by these eminent craftsmen. Their block-front pieces have established their standing for skill and originality as designers, as well as their excellence as cabinetmakers. It is the strong individuality and the fine proportions of their work that gave to the colony of Rhode Island leadership of all New England in this important 18th century handicraft.

Much Fine Old Silver

Silversmiths' names have been recorded with more care than were those of their contemporaries who worked in mahogany, so 40 of them are listed as the makers of the 200 and more items that are included. Some of them are the property of the museum holding the exhibition, but most are loans from other museums and persons.

It is an impressive assembling of examples by men who shaped the white metal between 1690 and the early 1800's. By Arnold Collins of Newport, one of the earliest, is a fine tankard and two other articles. From the hands of the still earlier Samuel Vernon (1683-1737) 16 pieces are listed, the feeding cup coming from so far distant as the Victoria Museum, to which it was lent by Capt. A. V. Watson of London.

C. G. B.

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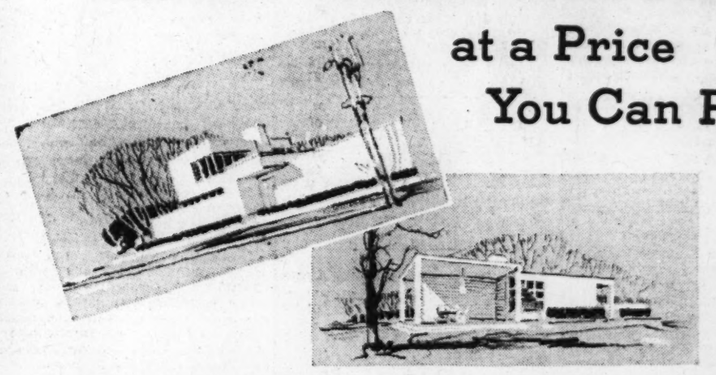

ALMOST everyone at one time or another dreams of building a home of his own. But hitherto the man or woman of modest income hesitated before undertaking such a venture because the budget experts says, "Multiply your yearly income by two, and you have the amount you can afford to pay for a home." And when you multiplied your income by two and got $2000 or $3000 or $4000—that was not enough to build a house!

Now, however, the man and woman of modest income *can* build a comfortable home and still stay within the budget. How? Read the answer in a series of twelve articles beginning Saturday, March 21, in *The Christian Science Monitor* entitled—

"HOMES of COMFORT for $2000 to $4000"

These articles will describe carefully studied plans for four types of comfortable but simplified houses which meet present-day needs for modest income groups. There will be sketches and plans for the house of three rooms for $2000, four rooms for about $3000, five rooms for about $4000, and for a family of three with plans for the addition of one or two rooms later. The chief writers are H. Vandervoort Walsh, Assistant Professor of Architecture at Columbia University, and Royal Barry Wills, winner of the Gold Medal in the Better Homes in America contest in 1932 and a Bronze Medal the two following years.

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1936

Big Jump in U. S. Income Tax Reported as Deadline Nears

Boston News Today

Many Roads Closed as Flood Continues
Correspondence Course Enrollment Up 25 P. C.
Garment Strike Narrows to Root of Problem
Preventative War Not Possible—Ratcliffe
Part of Tremont Street Closed to Traffic

By a Staff Photographer

Income Tax Payers Filling Out Blanks at Federal Building and Waiting in Line to Pay at Cashier's Window

Income Tax:

Steady Increase Noted As Last Filing Day Nears

With its official closing time for the day set for noon, Boston's internal revenue office at the Federal Building continued to be the center for hundreds of taxpayers today as 85,000 additional returns were awaited. Officials said they would be forced to stay open after hours. Approximately 300,000 people pay taxes in Massachusetts. So far, more than $5,000,000 has been received, an increase of 25 per cent over last year, accounted for chiefly by increase in taxable income.

An additional day (Monday has been allowed to taxpayers, owing to the fact that March 15, the usual deadline, falls on a Sunday this year.

The lobby of the Federal Building, in which tables are set up to take care of the rush, resembled the North Station with several hundred people all late for the same train, this morning. Tall people, small people, fat people, thin people, people with dogs, people with children all stamped in, jammed the special elevator running to the revenue department on the eighth floor.

One taxpayer sought information about a "state income tax." With the somewhat ironic patience born of answering 2019 odd foolish questions, the attendant reminded the questioner that he was in the Federal Building. It later developed that the man wanted an "estate tax." Asked whether he were married or not, another taxpayer answered in the negative but added with assurance that he was the head of the family.

Revenue department employees have developed a remarkable skill in taking care of their "customers." They administer the oath and sign their names simultaneously with a speed which would almost amaze a court stenographer.

But it will all be ended on Monday afternoon, except for the mail returns and the tardy payers. Officials at the bureau stated that the larger number of the 85,000 remaining returns would come in by mail.

Highways:

Report on Conditions For Visitors to Flood Areas

Anticipating a cavalcade of sightseeing automobiles tomorrow to sections reported in the grip of the rivers now hourly carrying crest of the flood closer to the sea, William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, today issued a report on roads closed at several points in the State.

Supplementing his reports, the A. L. A. announced this afternoon that its office will remain open tomorrow (Hubbard 8650) to furnish road information to travelers. Warmer, cloudy weather, with occasional light rains, is forecast hereabouts for tomorrow.

In the western part of the State, Chief Engineer George Delano of the Public Works Department warned motorists that two to eight feet of ice lines the road at Charlemont on Route 2, and that only one lane of traffic is open because of the ice shovels now at work. Route 112 at Huntington is reported coated with ice. Routes 5 and 10, between Northampton and Springfield, are reported in bad condition.

Roads in New Hampshire to the north are open, except between Concord and Manchester, and flood waters are receding, Assistant State Highway Commissioner J. Harold Johnson of that state reported at noon.

In Massachusetts, the Newburyport Turnpike at Topsfield was bulletined this noon as one foot above the Ipswich River and the water gradually subsiding.

Route 112 below Worthington is now passable. On Massachusetts Avenue in North Andover, near the Shawsheen River, state authorities reported two areas of 300 feet each flooded to a depth of one and a half feet. Don Rock Road, near the Shawsheen River bridge, was two feet under water for a stretch of 300 feet at noon and in the Lawrence section was three feet under for a distance of 400 feet.

Additional flood news this page.

Strike:

Injunction Suit Against Kramer Dismissed

Philip Kramer, leader of the strike of 2000 garment workers, won his third court victory of recent weeks, today, when Judge Frederic B. Greenhalge of Suffolk Superior Court refused to issue injunctions against Mr. Kramer and two other strike leaders—Jacob Halpern and David Gingold. The injunction suits were brought against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union by the Hubrite Informal Frock Company, to restrain picketers from allegedly interfering with their business.

Judge Greenhalge did, however, enjoin Al Desser and Faigel Levine on similar charges. He added that if it were not for Section 407 of the Acts of 1935 (dealing with temporary injunctions), which he assumed to be constitutional, he would have issued the injunction against Kramer, Halpern and a Gingold. At the close of the case, Judge Greenhalge reported the suit to the Supreme Court, where its constitutionality will be decided by a single justice.

Meanwhile, as the third week of the strike was beginning, union leaders prepared for consultations with representatives of the Massachusetts Dress Manufacturers Association.

In conferring with this group the unionists hit the real snag of the situation. During the week, some 1500 workers went back to their jobs. There were employed by silk manufacturers, most of whom own their own plants. The Dress Manufacturers' Association, which employs some 60 per cent of the garment workers, on the other hand, is made up chiefly of contractors, who take the responsibility for producing a certain quota of work. They let out this work to small groups of individuals in homes or small shops.

They have little or no capital investments, hence a strike of long duration does not imperil them seriously. It is under these employers that the most serious sweat shop conditions are said to exist and they are therefore the most formidable opponents to any effort on the part of the union to improve conditions by seeking entire unionization of the industry here. And it was undoubtedly this situation which Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady, here for a short time in a futile effort to settle the strike, referred to when he said that immediate settlement was virtually impossible.

Education:

Enrollment Increases In Correspondence Courses

Possibly those who have run the little "ads" in the magazines, urging readers to "study at home, get a pay raise" may have felt a little forlorn about them these last five years as incitement for ambition seemed to be at rather low ebb. Today, however, James G. Reardon, education commissioner, gave them cause for smiles.

Upon his desk this morning he found a neatly typed report from James A. Moyer, director of the University Extension Division.

Gist: "Since January there has been a 25 per cent increase in correspondence course enrollments. Home study courses in air conditioning, modern radio, accounting, business arithmetic, show-card writing, advertising, stenography, typewriting and salesmanship have shown the biggest increases."

Reason: "Greater business activity is again spurring workers ambitious for promotion to study during spare time."

Interesting item: "One out of every three letters received at the University Extension office is from a woman inquiring about course opportunities for her husband or sons."

Ratcliffe:

Says England Is Doing Right in Effort to Prevent War

"England has done the one right thing in using its full weight to avert what is called a preventive war," Samuel Kerkham Ratcliffe, American correspondent of the Spectator, told members of the Twentieth Century Association at luncheon today. Ratcliffe, former editor of the Statesman (Calcutta), has lectured at Cornell and Yale.

"There can be no such thing as preventive war. The invasion of of Germany, or of France, would bring down the European structure, and not one government now existing would survive if the peace were broken. If Europe had been plunged into the iniquity of so-called preventive war, the judgment of the world's peoples upon the power responsible for starting it would have been infinitely more severe than that passed upon Germany in 1914."

Detour:

Tremont From Temple Place to Winter to Close

From William P. Hickey, Boston's traffic commissioner, came announcement today that alterations on Park Street subway station will close to traffic for 60 days the section of busy Tremont Street from Temple Place to Winter Street. During the next two months southbound traffic on Tremont Street will be routed up Park to Beacon Street, and northbound traffic will turn off at Avery Street to Washington. Parking will necessarily be somewhat restricted in the area.

Insurance:

Casualty Companies Announce Rate Cuts May 1

Casualty companies with whom Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles has been conferring at the behest of the Governor have informed him that they will reduce their rates 6 or 7 per cent on or about May 1.

The commissioner looks for an increase in business following this reduction. He pointed out that large numbers of manufacturers have not taken out this form of insurance up to this time because of the high cost.

Connecticut's Model Highway Vision of Years

Merritt Parkway Being Built After Decade of Preparation

Obstacles Galore

Total of $31,730,000 Must Be Spent Before Road Is Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14 — A forceful example of difficulties to be overcome by engineers before a model highway can be built is found today in the Merritt Highway, now being constructed in Connecticut.

Ten years ago this model parkway was conceived by state engineers when the Boston Post road between New Haven and New York was under construction. Just as it is being stretched out in concrete today, the highway was planned a decade ago on the drawing board—40 miles of picturesque but speedy rapid transit through the rolling southwestern Connecticut countryside, skirting towns and finally joining the Hutchinson River Parkway in Westchester, New York.

Easy on Paper

The transition between the drawing board and the cement mixer represents, perhaps, the hardest work of the project. On paper the Merritt Parkway was easy to build; it was made to appear almost ideal. The soft pencil and eraser were obedient to the whims of the map maker. But hostile topography soon replaced the drawing board; the tedious law court and the transit, which demands precision and time, replaced the rapid sketch pencil. Years of patience were required to permit the overflow of original enthusiasm to be finally transmitted into the construction energy of today.

The story of ten years, between the birth of the parkway plan and its actual construction, is told in a recent report on the progress thus far made on the project by John A. MacDonald, state highway commissioner and Warren M. Cramer, project engineer.

Sent Out Surveyors

Officially authorized to lay the groundwork for such a highway, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Cramer sent their surveyors into the field. With transit, brush knife and ax, the work was started. The engineers were instructed to plan a road which would bypass centers of business, avoid traffic lights, and eliminate dangerous intersections.

The prescriptions established by Commissioner MacDonald demanded a right of way 300 feet wide, crossing 74 roads and eight rivers. Ten roads were to be cut off and the 13 state highways were to be connected to the parkway by ramps. At the intersections either two or four approaches were considered necessary.

Route Selection

In selecting the highway route there were many elements to be considered. First: In southwestern Connecticut the water courses run north and south; consequently the ridges and valleys directly obstructed the parkway, which runs east to west. Where such conditions exist, Commissioner MacDonald points out, "it is difficult for the layman to realize that engineers cannot follow the natural contour of the ground to avoid cutting and filling, which some believe to be at variance with beauty."

Secondly: It was necessary to locate the parkway in a region extensively controlled by private estates, for southwestern Connecticut is largely a retreat for New Yorkers, seeking seclusion. Had the parkway been built 50 years ago, the commissioner explains, the problem of location would have been infinitely more simple. As it was the 40-mile right of way cost $4,500,000.

Main Objective

The main objective of the parkway is to dovetail rapid transit with attractive landscape development, supplement the scars of construction with native plant life. Therefore trained foresters supervised the logging operations preliminary to actual construction. All trees not actually interfering with construction were protected. Vistas were cut. Then landscape designers prepared the planted foliage to complete the foresters' work.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain beginning late tonight, continuing Sunday; slowly rising temperature; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; moderate southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with light rain beginning late tonight or Sunday; slowly rising temperature.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; light rain in the south portion and light rain or snow in the north.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably occasional light rain or snow late tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds over the north portion, and moderate to fresh south and southwest winds over the south portion; forecast weather with light rain beginning late tonight or Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	34	Minneapolis	24	20
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	56	50
Chicago	39	36	New York	36	32
Denver	46	46	Norfolk	46	42
Helena	28	26	Philadelphia	36	36
Jacksonville	54	52	St. Louis	40	40
Kansas City	34	34	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	56	54	Washington	34	32
Miami	70	66			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., March 14.
B—Minimum, March 13.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:26 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet
Sunday, 3:39 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet
Light all vehicles at 5:11 p. m.

Flood Dangers Pass Peak In New England

Lowell and Northampton Hardest Hit By Swirling Waters

Streams Receding

Rail Service Nearly Normal —Heavy Loss in New Hampshire

Flood relief efforts in Massachusetts were concentrated this afternoon at Lowell and at Northampton. These cities and the communities below them on the Merrimac and Connecticut Rivers were regarded as "danger spots" in the gradual run-out of the swollen streams.

Vermont was in possibly the best shape of all the New England states, saved by its cleared areas, and the danger of flood was considered past in New Hampshire, where the work of repairing roads, tracks and bridges will require weeks. The flood crest of the Kennebec was moving today toward Bath.

Ten fatalities were reported.

Plants and factories were closed at Lowell and at Lawrence. The office of the Engineer of Ports and Locks at Lowell reported the situation unchanged since midnight and the high water likely to continue at its present level for another 11 or 12 hours before any slow drop sets in. At Haverhill the water rose to its highest reading since 1896.

Waters Recede in R. I.

Receding waters in northern Rhode Island gave mills and factories a chance to dry out over the week end, possibly reopen Monday.

The State Department of Public Works isued an advisory bulletin at noon on Massachusetts road conditions and areas still impassable because of high water. John H. Walsh, State Commander of the American Legion, sent instructions to each post commander to notify all members of the organization to be ready to mobilize and co-operate in any relief movement conducted by order of the Governor or the heads of state departments.

CCC Camp Abandoned

CCC boys are reported helping local authorities in a number of places in New England. In two instances they needed help themselves. Col. Frederick F. Black, commanding the First N. E. District, CCC, at Portland, Maine, reported one company of about 200 men forced to abandon camp on the Saco River near Glenn, N. H. Two hundred others, stationed near Compton, N. H., were forced to move to camp in Thornton.

Traffic conditions returned to normal today with the exception of re-routing New York - Portland trains through Providence as a result of dynamiting of a section of the line on the order of Joseph A. Patenaude, of the board of selectmen at Webster. On the Boston and Albany "slow boards" set up for safety were the only indications of flood threats of the past two days and landslides near Worcester.

Flood Prevention Funds

Correction was made today on dispatches from Washington that President Roosevelt had taken cognizance of the flood crisis by making $18,411,633 in work relief funds through the WPA available for combatting floods in 44 states.

A representative at state WPA headquarters said that the $600,000 cited as allocated for Massachusetts was specified as for "flood prevention work only" in an official order under the date of Feb. 18 and not for meeting any flood emergency.

Breaking Ice Jams

It was reported this afternoon that a total of 680 men have been put to work on flood details. Twenty of these are at Hudson pumping out the flooded basement of the municipal light plant and 60 are piling sandbags along the road adjacent to the Merrimac River at Webster. Later in the day the office received calls to assist in breaking the ice jam at Lowell and assigned 600 men to that work.

Up to this afternoon the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross had received no official requests for aid from state departments. A telegram from Washington advised the unit to stand by for orders to call out civilian relief personnel and draw upon chapter supplies, now stored at the Army Base. These supplies include food and clothing, 200 blankets and cots in the bed units, and other equipment of service to families which were forced to evacuate their homes. Word from Northampton stated that emergency equipment had been concentrated at the State Armory there.

Relief for Refugees

From sources in touch with flood control and relief measures it was learned that half a hundred refugees are being given shelter in the National Guard Armory at Northampton. State department heads today adopted an emergency plan, dividing the State into districts and utilizing the national guard and its property for public aid.

Five hundred pounds of chocolate, the donation of a Milwaukee manufacturer, arrived at the East Boston Airport today, via Chicago and Newark. It will be reshipped to Red Cross units at Springfield and Concord, N. H.

Additional flood news page 10.

Flood of Recount Demands Points to Need for Curbs

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A time-honored political custom is that of asking for a recount after defeat at the polls. It is seldom based on more than a forlorn hope of changing the result, is generally traced to difficulty of accepting defeat after months of campaigning.

Lately there has been an increasing number of demands for recounts in Boston. Illustration of this was the filing on Thursday at City Hall of a demand for a recount by Thomas Morahan, defeated candidate for the Legislature from Ward 22, Brighton.

Defeated Four to One

Mr. Morahan, a Republican, was defeated by a count of nearly 4 to 1 by his Democratic opponent, Daniel H. Coakley Jr. In his application for a recount Mr. Morahan charges that the organization of his opponent used election methods, which "out-Hitlered Hitler." He asserted both fraud and intimidation were rampant at the polls, with consequent lack of opportunity for his supporters to vote as they wished.

Charges of intimidation and fraud are most frequently used by defeated candidates, yet seldom are such charges proved. The difficulty of accepting Morahan's charges arises from the fact that for many years Ward 22 has been a Democratic ward by at least 80 per cent. This is the percentage that has turned up time and time again in both local and national elections. As in the Southern states, the chances of a Republican being elected in Brighton are negligible.

Seek to Limit Recounts

On more than one occasion efforts have to be made to limit the right of defeated candidates to ask for a recount, but as far as the city of Boston is concerned they have never amounted to much. It has been proposed that the city follow the example of the State, which permits a recount only when the total votes of the defeated candidate are within 1 per cent of those of his opponents. At present in Boston all that is required of a person desiring a recount is 50 certified signatures on a petition.

Election officials have long urged that a charge of from $10 to $25 be required for a recount. Thus they hope to discourage many politicians, for whom recounts have become a means of gaining further publicity. This extra charge would go only a short way toward paying for the large expense incurred by the city at each recount. The Election Department is obliged at such times to employ a large corps of overtime workers.

Illustrating with what laxity recounts are often demanded by defeated candidates, are two stories told by city officials familiar with the particulars.

Checking on Relatives

Several years ago a candidate for the City Council from one of Boston's wards was defeated by the overwhelming vote of 107 to 5000. The defeated candidate demanded a recount and gave for his reason the following; that he had more relatives in one of the ward's precincts than the number of votes he had received in that precinct and he wished to check up and make sure how many of his relatives had voted against him before he ventured to quarrel with them over it.

Another actual case deals with a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Legislature from Brighton. During the course of his campaign he attended a house party given by one of his neighbors for the purpose of giving some of their friends an opportunity of meeting him. There were seven votes among the members of the family and 42 among the assembled neighbors, all of whom had pledged themselves to vote for this candidate. When the returns appeared, however, it was discovered that he had not received a single vote in that whole precinct. He claimed that this proved that the machine in this section so controlled the polls that it was impossible to cast your vote as you wished.

J. G. H.

Potato Price Rise Brings Cheer To Maine Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, March 14 —With $8,000,000 expected by growers for the spring potato crop, the "goose hangs high" today in Aroostook County.

For the first time in five years farmers throughout Maine's great potato area anticipate a real profit on their spring sales. According to government figures, the present demand exceeds the supply. Prices are up to $2 a barrel—a smart figure compared to 35 and 60 cents received in other years.

Netted $3,000,000

Last year spring potato sales netted a total of only about $3,000,000. That sum, it was said, hardly paid shipping costs. With the general pick-up in all retail trade, Aroostook's farmers feel that they will reap the benefits due them in the past five years. Substantiating the price increases are the increased sales, expected to clean up the entire 1935 crop.

This increase is of particular assistance to the more needy farmers who have weathered probably the leanest winter in Maine of the last five years. Conditions became so desperate this year that many farmers would have been forced into failure without the assistance which they received from the Resettlement Administration.

Farm debt adjustment supervisors, a resettlement agency, under the direction of P. O. Peters, are scaling down $500,000 worth of debts in Maine this year. During the month of February debts amounting to $83,915 were scaled down to $51,149. In this period 98 adjustment cases were closed.

Aroostook County is the large benefactor under this agency. Seventy per cent of the debt adjustments in February affected that region. In negotiating a debt settlement, Mr. Peters explained, Government supervisors aim at adjustments compatible to both the debtor and creditor, avoiding court action wherever possible.

Prospectus of this current potato boom has brought cheer to every farmhouse in Aroostook and is regarded as most important to those farmers helped through their financial troubles by the Farm Credit supervisors.

The potato farmer, knowing that his market is always uncertain, is regarded as a spender. When the market is profitable, as it is today, old bills are paid, new farm equipment will be purchased, old cars will be traded in. In short, the Aroostook farmer makes up in good years his lack during lean times. This spring's extra $5,000,000 will soon be put to work for everyone's benefit — Bangor merchants, grain dealers and, of course, the distant mail-order houses.

'Haircut' Champ Wins by Hair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13—It is Fabio Morra's boast today that he is the champion barber of the United States. He promises the best of haircuts in double-quick time.

For several years Hartford has witnessed a contest for the mythical barber championship. Barber Morra announced his right to that title from his shop on Albany Avenue. Across the street his cousin Pietro D'Addeo proclaimed just as loudly that he was the country's best haircutter.

At a meeting of the United Master Barbers Association the rival cousins met to decide the issue. Chairs were installed and brave customers found. For 17 minutes hair flew in all directions. Barber Morra finished first. Barber D'Addeo finished second, a minute and a half later..

A prize of 12 new combs was awarded to Barber Morra who exclaimed: "I just want to say that I am first only because I have had the least hair to cut. My customer did not have so much hair, that is all."

Snow Sports Net New England A Handsome Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 14—If the New England Council's winter sports paid advertisements which have appeared in newspapers and magazines outside New England during the past two months were cut out of each copy of each publication and pasted solid, they would cover a gigantic billboard 450 feet high and one mile long, according to a report made to the Third Annual Outdoor Recreation Conference at Amherst this afternoon by Wallace Dickson of the New England Council executive staff.

New England's recreational industry is worth more than twice all its farm and agricultural products, Mr. Dickson declared. "Our annual recreational income is $500,000,000, which, measured in terms of 6 per cent return on investment, represents a capital asset of $8,333,333,000. Three million visitors and summer residents make use of our recreational property."

Mr. Dickson reported that the recreational dollar was spent as follows: 20 cents for transportation, 20 cents for accommodation, 25 cents to retail stores, 21 cents for food, 8 cents for amusements, 6 cents for confections, souvenirs, etc.

Winter sports in New England have developed so rapidly since the Council first began its winter sports campaign that the snow trains carried 40,000 persons during January and February.

Assuming that all of this winter's snow train passengers were double repeaters, and that half of these owned their own equipment, there would still be 10,000 skiers to outfit. At $25 per person this represents a winter sports clothing, ski, and accessory business of well over $250,000.

Paper Company Plans to Reorganize

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 14 (AP) —The Parker-Young Company of Laconia, N. H., has permission of the Federal District Court at Concord, N. H., to file additional plans for reorganization.

Frank E. Barber, attorney for the company, announced receipt of the court's permission last night. The paper manufacturing company filed a motion to amend an earlier plan, to which a bondholders' protective committee had objected.

Under a new plan, Mr. Barber said, new working capital would be obtained and the company would be able to end litigation in which it is involved. Under the plan preferred stockholders would receive one share of new stock of $100 par value for each four shares surrendered and common stockholders would receive one new share for 10 shares of old stock.

An agreement was made recently to pay bondholders 37½ cents on the dollar and creditors 20 cents.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walter N. Greaza. 8:30.

"WINTERSET" (Shubert). Fifth play in the series presented by The Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Starring Burgess Meredith and Margo. Written by Maxwell Anderson and produced by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Klondike Annie," with Mae West. Fenway: 2, 4:43, 7:26, 10:09. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:21, 4:07, 6:53, 9:39. Also "Laughing Irish Eyes," with Phil Regan, Walter C. Kelly and Evelyn Knapp. Fenway: 12:45, 3:28, 6:11, 8:54. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:06, 2:52, 5:38, 8:24.

FINE ARTS—"Slalom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Rimi and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50 Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Audioscopiks," "Skits and Sketches," "Winter Olympics," "Paramount Pictorial." Latest newsreels.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"East of Java," with Charles Bickford. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. Robert Donat in "The Ghost Goes West." 3:40, 6:35, 9:40.

TREMONT—Spencer Tracy in "Murder Man." 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:20. Also Dick Powell and Joan Blondell in "Footlight Parade." 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:45, 9:55

EXETER—Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." 2:20, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Professional Soldier," with Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew. 3:35, 6:25, 9:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Myrna Loy in "Wife Versus Secretary." Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 12:25, 3:50, 5:15, 7:04, 10. Also "Follies of 1936" (latest Our Gang Comedy) and other shorts.

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10 a. m., 12:15, 2:30, 5, 7:15, 9:30.

UNIVERSITY—Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "Petrified Forest." 3:10, 6:25, 9:50. Also Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

METROPOLITAN — Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich in "Desire." 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: The Mills Brothers with Louis Armstrong and his orchestra. Also "Herlemania," an all Negro musical revue.

BOSTON—Fred Stone in "The Farmer in the Dell." 10:53 a. m., 1:53, 4:53, 7:53, 10:53. Stage: Ralph Bellamy, screen star; also "Let's Go Revue," featuring Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey; Niraka in her "Butterfly Dance."

MODERN—Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Tango," with Marian Nixon, Chick Chandler and Marie Prevost. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

UPTOWN—"The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat. 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Petrified Forest." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Fabien Sevitzky Ensemble, assisted by Margaret Halstead of the Metropolitan Opera. 8:15.

Other Events

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "Two Beans." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

THE BARN—The Ford Hall Forum Players in three one-act studio plays: "Conference," "The Goddess and the Man," and "Walkathon." 30 Joy Street. 8:30.

REPERTORY THEATER—"Merry Movies," presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. Mickey Mouse, Popeye and other cartoons. Open till 6:30.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Gavin W. Allan, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, in Sanborn Auditorium, Central Street, Hingham. 3:30.

Radio Programs On Page 11

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Gavin W. Allan, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Organization at Wellesley College, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College Campus. 8.

Music

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. Copley Square. 8.

SOUTH END WPA CONERT — Choral group, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations, 89 Shawmut Avenue. 3.

CHARLESTOWN WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor. City Square Y. M. C. A. 3:15.

SOUTH BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Quartet and Accompanist. South Boston Municipal Building. 533 Broadway. 8.

FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON (Berkeley and Marlborough Streets)—An hour of organ music by William E. Zeuch. 4:30.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Address on "The War of Wealth," by John T. Flynn, journalist and economist. 7:45.

OLD SOUTH FORUM — Address on "Do Our Juvenile Laws Protect Our Children?" by Judge Charles W. Hoffman of Cincinnati, Ohio. 3:30.

Monday

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Lecture on "Chinaware" by Mrs. Edith T. Cooley. 40 Beacon Street. 2.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Address on "The Decorative Use of Terra-Cotta in Early Greek Architecture," by Miss Florence A. Stone. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Fifth in a series of lectures on "Current Monetary and Banking Problems" by Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague of Harvard University. 491 Boylston Street. 8.

HOTEL VENDOME — French talk. "Les Auteurs Francais Contemporains," under direction of Mlle. Line M. Gremillot. 4.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Round Table discussion. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

R. I. Publicity Bureau Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14—Gov. Theodore Green and members of the General Assembly will be asked by the Rhode Island Development Commission to join in securing an appropriation of $25,000 for the immediate establishment of a State Publicity and Information Bureau.

The request will be made in the form of a petition which was drawn up and signed at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore. Signers of the petition included members of the board and invited guests from business and professional fields.

The petition points out that the State of Maine spent $50,000 annually on promotion work through publicity and advertising, and that New Hampshire had an appropriation of $35,000 for this purpose.

Judge Hoffman to Speak

Judge Charles W. Hoffman of the Cincinnati Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, a recognized leader in dealing with juvenile delinquency, will speak at the Old South Forum tomorrow afternoon and at the Twentieth Century Club Monday noon, it was announced yesterday by the Massachusetts Child Council.

Saltonstall's Victory in House Headlines Beacon Hill Activity

The Legislative Week

Massachusetts this week witnessed Democratic members of the House of Representatives stage a losing battle to place members of the uniformed branch of the State Police under civil service. This struggle was won by Speaker of the House of Representatives Leverett Saltonstall who rallied Republican opposition to the measure and provided the feature of an active legislative week.

With committee reports rolling in at a rapid rate, the Legislature has adopted a five-day week, in place of the three-day week under which it has been operating for two months. Among the important action of the week were the stunning defeat of the bill to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment and the defeat of a measure to open to local taxation such things as cash on hand, jewelry, musical instruments and other personal property. A summary of the work-laden week follows:

The Senate

Action: Killed a bill, passed by the House, to remove the tax exemption from cash on hand, jewelry and other tangible personal property, except necessary household furniture.

Significance: Under the present law these articles are tax exempt. The Senator anticipated the storm of protest which would result if this measure were passed, despite Senator William A. Davenport's declaration that it would get at wealth now hiding behind the skirts of widows and orphans.

* * *

Action: Adopted a substitute bill for that previously favored by the Senate providing absentee ballots for physically handicapped and other disabled. The substitute measure includes a legislative amendment to the state constitution.

Significance: The original bill ballots by statutory law. However, it was decided such legislation was unconstitutional. The House and Senate, in joint convention, must now act on the proposed amendment.

* * *

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill to abolish all liability of automobile owners for injuries sustained by "guest" riders.

Significance: This measure would have eliminated the necessity of carrying "guest" clause insurance to prevent suits against the owner of the car in accident cases. The "guest" would have no legal claim for damages.

* * *

Action: Accepted, with the House, two adverse reports on legislation to allow the Attorney General to institute injunctive proceedings when stock hands are known or suspected, and to permit him to summon witnesses, books and papers of companies charged with violation of security laws.

Significance: These measures were part of Attorney General Paul A. Dever's program to tighten the law regarding stock sales and provide means whereby the Attorney General could act before stock frauds are perpetrated or act more swiftly once such frauds have been uncovered.

* * *

Action: Ordered to a third reading a measure passed by the House, allowing the labor commissioner to suspend until April 1, 1937, the law prohibiting the employment of women in textile and other plants after 6 p. m.

Significance: Suspension of this law allows Massachusetts plants to maintain two shifts and thereby compete with southern mills, and, in addition, employ more workers.

* * *

Action: Ordered to a third reading, a measure, passed by the House, submitting to the voters at the November election the question, "Shall the pre-primary convention system be repealed?"

Significance: Politicians have been dissatisfied with the system which was first tried out in 1934. Outright repeal was at first advocated, but when the legislators discovered no money would be saved by repealing the law this year, they decided to refer the question to the voters who originally voted for the measure on a referendum.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on Governor Curley's proposal for a unicameral legislature, with biennial sessions.

Significance: Not much attention was paid to the measure. The Governor made no fight for it.

* * *

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse reports on bills to repeal the law whereby the "guest" clause in the compulsory automobile act was eliminated.

Significance: Had this measure passed, motorists would again be forced to take out insurance to protect "guest" riders.

* * *

Action: Accepted with the House, an adverse report on a bill making automobile stealing a felony.

Significance: Backers of this measure declared the present law does not provide sufficient penalty for automobile stealing. Had this measure passed, its supporters envisioned complete abolition of the Charlestown "loop" affairs, whereby young boys steal automobiles and ride madly around Bunker Hill. The Legislature, however, believes sufficient penalty is now afforded and that a severer penalty would mean that the judges would not pass the stricter sentence.

* * *

Action: Accepted, with the House, a negative report on a measure to prohibit the inciting of race, color or religious hostility or prejudice by speech, printed matter or radio broadcasting.

Significance: One of several pieces of "gag" legislation filed this year as a result of the so-called "red" scare.

* * *

Action: Accepted, in concurrence with the House, an adverse report on a bill requiring women to serve on juries.

Significance: The Legislature is still convinced that male juries are sufficient.

* * *

Action: Concurred with the House in accepting an adverse report on a bill to prohibit theatrical performances of low moral standards or employing subversive propaganda.

Significance: The measure was so loosely drawn and so broad that many of Shakespeare's plays would be barred under its provisions. It was another piece of "gagging" legislation.

* * *

Action: Killed a measure making it a criminal offense to carry a firearm the serial number of which had been destroyed in any manner.

Significance: The proposed legislation was aimed at the criminals who destroy serial numbers so that guns cannot be traced. However, one Senator pointed out that many farmers have old shotguns without serial numbers.

* * *

Action: Concurred with the House in sending to the Attorney General for appropriate action evidence in the case whereby Charles M. McGlue, former campaign manager of Governor Curley, exacted $2000 from Clement Molway and Louis Berrett for helping them obtain $2500 each from the State as compensation for being wrongly tried for murder.

Significance: The joint rules committee ordered Mr. McGlue to return the money. He did. The punishment, if any, must now be named by the Attorney General. Mr. McGlue may be fined for failing to register as a legislative agent.

* * *

Action: Killed a bill, passed by the House, reducing from 5 to 4 per cent the penalty interest on unpaid 1936 taxes.

Significance: The Senate decided the 5 per cent penalty is necessary to force quick payment.

* * *

Action: Accepted with the House adverse reports on legislation to establish a state fund for compulsory automobile insurance.

Significance: This legislation never had a chance.

* * *

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on legislation forcing the railroads to provide 60-ride tickets with a 40-day use limit, instead of the present 30.

Significance: Commuters have urged this legislation for years, inasmuch as few of them in the 30-day period use all their tickets.

The House

Action: Killed a bill placing members of the uniformed branch of the state police under civil service.

Significance: Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, by leading the fight against this measure, aided Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, Democratic, state commissioner of public safety, who opposed the bill on the grounds that young, virile men are needed in the state police. The Democrats were against Colonel Kirk on this measure.

* * *

Action: Killed Governor Curley's proposal for a 2-cent tobacco tax.

Significance: This measure was part of the Governor's new taxation program by which he hoped to balance his record-high budget and at the same time, cut the state tax from $10,000,000 to $3,000,000. The tobacco tax would have brought in $2,500,000, but even the Democrats were opposed to it.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

Significance: As labor was not strong enough to force even a roll-call vote, the Massachusetts ratification efforts hit a new low, with Cardinal O'Connell strongly opposed to the measure.

* * *

Action: Engrossed, with the Senate, a bill establishing severe penalties for serving liquor to minors.

Significance: The Legislature was convinced that the present law needs sharper teeth.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a resolution memorializing Congress to call a convention to propose an amendment to the constitution to be known as the Workers' Rights Amendment.

Significance: The Socialist Party was behind the proposal. Therefore, the Legislature was opposed immediately.

* * *

Action: Concurred with the Senate in accepting an adverse report on a bill to allow the people to vote on whether a constitutional convention should be held.

Significance: Proponents of the measure contend a convention is necessary to modernize the Constitution.

* * *

Action: Reconsidered its action whereby it killed a bill which would bar from civil service positions married women whose husbands earn $2000 or more annually.

Significance: The proponents believe more civil service positions should be opened up to single persons who need them.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed a measure allowing the sale of liquor by package stores on all holidays except May 30, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.

Significance: Despite the claims of drys that sale of liquor on holidays would lead to increased drunken driving, the House decided to accede to liquor dealer demands that the law be weakened.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill shortening the waiting period before minimum wage standards become mandatory.

Significance: At present when the State sets a minimum wage standard for an industry the companies have nine months in which to raise their minimum level. After nine months the State may force compliance. The new bill would reduce the waiting period to five months.

* * *

Action: Killed a bill providing weekly payment of wages for cranberry and tobacco harvesters.

Significance: Workers have complained employers withhold pay until the end of the season, causing considerable hardship.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on legislation to increase the penalty for advocating or inciting overthrow of the Government by force or violence.

Significance: Another piece of "red scare" legislation.

* * *

Action: Substituted for a bill giving the Labor Commissioner power to regulate private employment agencies a resolve for a study of the situation by the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Significance: The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor wishes the private employment agencies regulation because it charges some agencies furnish strike breakers during strikes and conduct "rackets."

* * *

Action: Upheld Governor Curley's veto of legislation providing that stockholders in trust companies shall be liable only for the par value of their stock in case of company failures.

Significance: The stockholders present liability is double the par value of the stock held. The Governor contended this double protection is necessary to protect depositors.

The Whole Street Hears

By a Staff Photographer

Traffic Safety Car in Dewey Square
Cautions Called to Drivers and Pedestrians From Loudspeaker at Right Side

Police Car Warns for Safety

"Calling all pedestrians!" was a car of the police department, which began its duties in Dewey Square this morning. Equipped with siren and loudspeaker, a vividly decorated patrol unit, manned by six policemen, is Chief of Police Eugene M. McSweeney's latest implement in the campaign for safety.

While thousands of suburban people poured out from the South Station into the square, a broadcaster in the car kept up an intermittent line of comment.

"Don't cross the street diagonally. . . . Move with the traffic. . . . Will the two ladies who have just stepped off the curbing, please step back?" (And they did, at once.)

So it kept up, the commands booming out of the loudspeaker, clearly audible above the noise of vehicles. After correcting a few erring pedestrians, or motorists, the officers in charge gave short talks, supplying statistics and offering advice on how to prevent accidents.

Later in the day, the car moved to other heavy traffic sectors. It will be on duty during the period of the campaign from 7 a. m. until 11:30 p. m. Its intent is entirely preventive; for Commissioner McSweeney apparently believes that one warning, cautioning loudspeaker is worth any number of arrests, convictions and fines.

As the police car approached the intersection of Boylston and Tremont Streets, broadcasting its talk, so large a crowd gathered that the car's forward progress was stopped. From a talk on safety, George Hayes, the announcer, switched to a request that everybody "please get out of the way." But the people were too curious, and the cruiser had to back up to go ahead.

Railroad to Bill Town for Blasting Tracks in Flood

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14 (AP)—Howard S. Palmer, president of the New Haven Railroad, said today a bill for approximately $3000 will be presented to the town of Webster, Mass., for the dynamiting of railroad tracks there.

Mr. Palmer said the bill would cover the damage resulting from the blasts and washouts which followed an order by Selectman Joseph A. Patenaude.

The selectman was endeavoring to free several houses from flood menace caused by the rising waters of the Maanexit River, and the dynamite was placed in the embankment of the Norwich branch of the railroad, Mr. Palmer said.

The dynamiting came yesterday after railroad officials refused to act in an emergency, Selectman Patenaude asserted.

State Highway Department officials blasted a hole six feet wide through the embankment which carries the road, but the water continued to rush.

Mr. Patenaude then asked the railroad for permission to blast the tracks and gave them "10 minutes to act," Mr. Palmer said.

But, Mr. Palmer asserted, while the legal department was considering the request, the line was blown up.

Danbury Is Facing General Strike In Support of Hatters

DANBURY, Conn., March 14 (AP)—Threat of a general strike tying up all union industry in support of the six-weeks-old walkout at the hat factory of the Hoyt-Messenger Corporation faced Danbury today.

The possibility of such a move was voiced last night by Walter Kohler, president of the Central Labor Union, in addressing a mass meeting of approximately 1000 members of the hatters' union.

Mr. Kohler said officers of all trade unions will meet Thursday to discuss the matter.

Dennis F. Carroll, secretary of the Hatters' Union urged all union men to join the picket lines at the Hoyt-Messenger factory if a Superior Court injunction is issued restraining picketing.

John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, told the gathering that if such an injunction was granted "it becomes the duty of the labor movement to fight to the finish."

Mr. Egan said Mayor Adam A. Roth had sent police to escort workers to and from the plant while the strike was on and that the situation is "unique among the cities in Connecticut."

The meeting voted unanimously to ask the Mayor to withdraw the police escorts.

City officials, invited to attend the session, were absent.

Boston to Select Symphony Program

LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, who brings the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra to Boston on April 14, has sent 12 programs to Aaron Richmond, who is presenting the orchestra here, and asks Boston music lovers to select their favorite numbers. He plans to give his audience only those pieces for which they express particular interest.

"Of course," says Mr. Stokowski, "these programs include only a part of our repertoire, and we shall be happy to play other symphonic works which are not included in these programs if there seems to be marked and definite demand for specific things."

Rural Electric Institute Meets At Durham, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 14—The New England Rural Electrification Institute meets March 16 to 18 at the University of New Hampshire.

A rural electrification experimental depot was established at the university in 1924, and study began on seven New Hampshire farms in 1925. Director J. C. Kendall of the Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service planned it to answer the question as to whether New England could use enough current to make the installation of rural electric lines a practical investment.

It had been the rule of thumb for public utilities to figure 30 kilowatt hours per month as the load on a farm. During the five-year test in New Hampshire, one place developed a load of over 10,000 kilowatt hours per year. Three used from 6000 to 8000; two more than 10,000. The lowest consumption was on a fruit farm and amounted to 1500 kilowatt hours.

Under a five-year plan approximately 1500 miles of rural-line extensions have been built in New Hampshire, taking electricity to 9917 rural properties, or 63.6 per cent of the total number in the State. It is estimated that about one third of the properties are farms.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

Rhode Island

Providence—Tuesdays, 9 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Court Overrides Parent; Orders Girls to School

JOLIET, Ill., March 14 (AP)—The two daughters of Josiah Watson were ordered back to school yesterday, despite their father's objection that the public school system had become "mechanized."

Mr. Watson, a WPA worker and former natural science teacher, withdrew his girls from school last January with the announced intention of giving them a better education at home. County Judge George N. Blatt ruled, however, they must be back in their classrooms Monday.

Waters Subsiding In Eastern Areas; Relief Is Rushed

By the Associated Press

Flood waters of the East, still menacing many communities, subsided slowly today after a known toll of 24 fatalities in 48 hours.

Remaining in the path of danger were the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, where the Susquehanna River raged, a portion of the Hudson Valley in New York State, scattered parts of New England and the maritime provinces of Canada.

Forecasts of additional rains in Pennsylvania added to the fears of the residents of the region threatened by the Susquehanna, where eight power boats and 30 men of the Lake Erie coast guard district were en route to aid in rescuing the marooned.

In upper New York State a blizzard replaced floods as the chief cause for concern. The heavy precipitation was accompanied by a 59-mile wind.

A mile-long ice sheet moved slowly down the Hudson River in the vicinity of Coxsackie, N. Y., crushing piers and boathouses.

Colder weather tightened streams of Canada and New England and abated temporarily part of the flood menace. The high waters were just moving into the maritime provinces of Canada.

An estimated 5000 persons were homeless at Paterson, N. J., where the rampant Passaic River swept in a wide horseshoie bend through town.

A dozen workmen who had been hungry for two days on an island near Bordertown, Neb., were dropped a supply of food from an airplane.

Portland, Maine, March 14 (AP)—The Kennebec flood crest moved down river toward Bath, but that shipbuilding city expected little trouble from the swollen stream. The river widens out there.

The city was without trolley service, however. Waters from the mounting Androscoggin poured in windows of the Brunswick-Topsham power station and cut off the power.

North Andover, Mass., March 14 (AP) — Mailmen and newsboys rowed from house to house today making their daily deliveries. Two streets were two feet deep in flood water.

Only one of five roads from Lawrence into North Andover remained open. The others were inundated.

Marble Union Seeks Aid of Governor To End Vermont Strike

BARRE, Vt., March 14 (AP)—Union leaders, saying they feared violence in the Rutland marble strike area, sent Gov. Charles M. Smith a resolution today requesting him to invoke a Vermont law providing conciliation and arbitration to end the five months' labor dispute.

Cecil V. Crawford, secretary of the marble workers, declared union officials felt they could no longer restrain strikers from violence, because they had suffered from the lack of fuel and food and that the threatened eviction of 186 families from company-owned homes on April 1 might "bring the worst danger of the strike."

Resolutions, drawn up by the Central Labor Union and Graniteville branch Quarry Workers International Union, were sent to the Governor and Commissioner of Industries Clarence R. White.

Mr. Crawford asserted the resolutions were the first steps taken in a campaign to "force action by the Governor to whom strikers and officials have looked for some time to force a settlement."

The resolution asked the Governor to "use your good office to alleviate the tense condition that now exists in the strike area."

Several workers have suffered injuries during outbreaks of violence in the Rutland area and company railroad tracks have been dynamited during the long strike.

Creaking Old Mill Gets Job Under CCC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Markle's Mill, an old timer which has "ground grist" almost continuously since the days when settlers faced Indian attacks, has been found useful in modern times. One of its recent tasks was to grind wheat into flour for CCC boys encamped in the region.

This relic of the Middle West is situated on Otter Creek, a bit north of this city. It was built 120 years ago by Maj. Abraham Markel, who came to the pioneer country from New York. He had been given land grants here for his service in the War of 1812.

In its earliest days, the mill's product was shipped down Otter Creek to the Wabash River, then traded for pelts, wool, logs and other commodities. It ground grain for settlers along the Wabash who fled to Fort Harrison when Indians threatened. Shortly after the Civil War it was rebuilt, most of the old timber being used in the reconstruction.

Its present owner and operator is C. D. Hansel, a veteran miller, as picturesque as the mill.

Brann's Stand Is Challenged On Social Security Tangle

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 14—Gov. Louis J. Brann and George W. Leadbetter, commissioner of health and welfare, are in Washington for conferences on Maine's participation in the plan for social security. They left after the Governor and Council agreed on a plan whereby the State will finance its share of pension payments by reductions in various departments, salaries and withdrawals from the contingent fund in which there is now $95,000 with $300,000 coming into it on July 1.

The Governor and the health commissioner left behind them, however, a not wholly settled situation, for, according to reports, there are those who doubt the right of Governor and Council to turn over the contingent fund for pensions without legislative action. It is the contention of some that the only Maine law under which state or municipal tax-raised money may be used for old-age pensions is the old-age pension law enacted in 1933.

Right Is Challenged

This law does not comply with the Social Security Act. Feeling the Governor and Council have usurped powers not theirs, some believe a special session of the Legislature should have been called to pass appropriate legislation, if any, for Maine's participation in the Social Security Act.

The law setting up the state contingent fund contains an emergency clause allowing the fund to be drawn upon by the Governor with consent of the council "to pay bills arising from some emergency requiring an expenditure of money not provided by Legislature."

Old Age Pension Law

Maine's only law on old age pensions was passed in 1933. It provides that to be eligible for a pension one must be 65 years of age or more with no property valued at more than $300; resident of a municipality a year prior to application for a pension and a Maine resident for 25 years; have no spouse nor children able to support the applicant, a United States citizen and not for two years prior to application have been a professional tramp or beggar.

It stipulates the amount of the pension shall not be more than an amount which, when any income from other sources is added, shall make the applicant's total income more than $1 a day, or such additional sums as may be necessary in case of illness.

Under the Social Security Act, however, Maine will contribute equally with the Federal Government, matching old-age pension allotments up to $15 a month. The plan is to use the contingent fund until the convening of the next Legislature in January, 1937, thereby avoiding a special session. Generally, it is felt, it is likely it will be some time before the machinery for actual operation of the act is established in the State. Costs of operation have yet to be considered.

* * *

Grocer-Mayor

Lewiston's mayor-elect, Donat J. Levesque, neighborhood grocer, who first upset the political applecart by defeating Robert J. Wiseman, mayor for nine previous terms, takes office Monday.

Mr. Levesque sprung from obscurity to outstanding political importance almost overnight. Though always interested in civic affairs as a member and president of the Lewiston Realty Association, Mr. Levesque's experience in actual city affairs consist only of a school board term some years ago. A man of quiet disposition and very few words his victory over Dr. Wiseman in the caucus caused state-wide discussion in the Democratic Party where Dr. Wiseman was considered a likely opponent for E. Carl Moran Jr., in the Democratic congressional primary in the Second District.

Mr. Levesque's business experience has not been confined to the neighborhood grocery for for years he was treasurer of the Lewiston Handle Corp., a well-known business establishment in Lewiston for many years. Married, he has six children, the eldest 21 the youngest nine. On taking office, Mayor Levesque will inherit disagreeable problems from the outgoing administration—an overdraft which required an additional loan and a poor department, expenses of which are rising constantly.

Dubord for Governor

F. Harold Dubord of Waterville, Democratic national committeeman, will be the keynoter for the Democratic convention in Lewiston March 30-31. Likewise he is now being prominently mentioned as the party's candidate for Governor, and it is believed his announcement may feature the convention. Democrats are said to have practically abandoned hopes that they can persuade Gov. Brann to change his mind and seek a third term.

Democrats, since the split between the Moran and Brann factions has threatened the success of the party, have striven to heal it. From the results of the Lewiston election it appeared they have made some progress. Now, however, comes the report that Fred H. Lancaster, chairman of the state committee, may oppose Congressman Moran for the nomination.

Lancaster is closely allied with the Governor Brann faction of the party. Coming from Lewiston, the Governor's home town, second district stronghold, he is regarded as a strong candidate. Congressman Moran polled 52,491 votes in the second district in 1934, while Governor Brann was accorded 58,180.

Relief and Politics

Albert Abrahamson, Maine WPA Administrator, on leave of absence from his professorship in the Bowdoin College department of economics took time off from his arduous duties this week to address the Bates College politics club. He spoke plainly on the subject of relief, freely admitted political furor followed in the wake of his appointment as Administrator over candidates of party factions for the position.

Mr. Abrahamson is of the opinion federal aid must be continued as a policy whatever party comes into power through the next election. Furthermore, he is convinced relief giving is a party liability rather than an asset. It makes too many enemies, he points out. Everyone who is left out gets mad about it.

As to the need of federal aid, Administrator Abrahamson sees ample proof of that in Maine. Local governments do not have the resources to care for their needy independently, he says. Though local officials often criticize the Administration's spending, they make their objections difficult to sustain by holding out their hands for more, he said.

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
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Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	March 18	Cherbourg,	March 24	Mar. 18, 1:00 pm	Mar. 18, 8:00 pm
Paris	March 21	Plymouth,	March 27	Mar. 20, 8:00 pm	Mar. 21, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Anten	San Pedro,	March 21	Mar. 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
Aorangi	Seattle,	March 23	Mar. 20, 4:00 pm	Mar. 20, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco,	March 30	Mar. 26, 4:00 pm	Mar. 26, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro,	April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Hoover	San Francisco,	March 31	Mar. 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
President Grant	Seattle,	March 26	Mar. 23, 4:00 pm	Mar. 23, 7:30 pm

Lexington Artist's Painting Takes $600 Prize

Finds his inspiration in a garden of celery in his own town—It is judged best watercolor at Chicago among 519 pictures, including many submitted by foreign artists.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass., March 14—A rural scene, "Celery Garden, Lexington" by A. Lassell Ripley of this town was awarded the Watson F. Blair Prize of $600 this week at the Fifteenth International Water Color Show at the Art Institute of Chicago, it was learned here today.

Mr. Ripley's painting was judged from a field of 519 pictures, including 125 submitted by foreign artists. Countries represented at the show besides the United States are Austria, Cuba, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Russia and Spain, with some of the artists having been termed the world's best water colorists.

While the exhibition is called a water color show, there are nevertheless many mediums represented. One of these mediums, "gouache" (pronounced gwash), is a painting in opaque colors, ground in water, mixed with a preparation of gum. "Sanguine," another medium, is a red crayon, usually of red hermatite, or ground iron ore. Other mediums include colored chalk or crayon, ink, monotone, pastel, wash, silverpoint, charcoal, pencil, and "tempera."

Being a cosmopolitan show, it contains all phases of art—modern, old, and those which seem to escape exact classification, but which may be termed individualistic.

Works in the exhibit range from the "Circus Family Life" by the Hungarian artist, Vilmos Aba-Novak, to the pencil and crayon picture "Return From Bohemia" by Grant Wood. Kandinsky, Russian abstractionist, is represented by four hangings, most colorful of which is his "Two Figures." Charles Burchfield's Carnegie prize, "The Shed in the Swamp," hangs in one of the galleries.

Many well-known American artists are represented, including such painters as John Whorf, Randall Davy, Jean Crawford Adams, Ivan Albright, Rifka Angel, La Force Bailey, George Bellows, George Biddle, and many others whose works have their own admiring followers.

Other awards included the Watson F. Blair prize of $400, awarded to Gattorno of Cuba, for "The White Goat," and the William H. Tuthill prize of $100, awarded to Rainey Bennett of Chicago for "Color Phantasy." The exhibit opened this week, and will continue through May 10.

Courtesy the Art Institute of Chicago

"Celery Garden, Lexington"

Prosaic Title of Water Color by A. Lassell Ripley of Lexington, Mass., Which Won the Watson F. Blair Prize of $600 at the Fifteenth International Water Color Show at the Art Institute of Chicago

Mrs. Hoover at Scout Meeting

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 13 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover came to Cincinnati today to attend a conference of Girl Scout leaders. In accordance with her expressed desire, no reception committee met her. "Of course, I won't talk politics," Mrs. Hoover said. "I'm here for the Girl Scouts."

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Farmers Are Urged to Co-operate For the Development of Woodlots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 14—A strong plea to the farmers of Massachusetts to form co-operative associations for the development of the farm wood lots and the marketing of forest products was made here today by Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, speaking before the forestry section of the Third Conference on Outdoor Recreation at the State College.

"It may take several years to complete a forestry co-operative," Mr. Reynolds said, "but if it is a success it will be the biggest advance in practical forestry ever made in this state. It is a challenge that we cannot afford to ignore."

"In Massachusetts, it is estimated that 1,500,000 acres, or about half of the total woodland area is in farm woodlots. E. H. Thompson, president of the Federal Lank Bank, said a few years ago: 'I am confident that the woodlot has been given altogether too little attention in the consideration of New England agriculture. It is the one crop today which will pay off more farm mortgages in some districts than all other crops combined.'

"It is a fact that only the exceptional farmer looks upon his forest as a crop or gives any attention to its improvement. Official figures show that they are growing less on the average than 100 board feet an acre annually. Under forest management this figure could be easily trebled if all the products from the woodlot, such as fuel, posts and lumber used to maintain the farm are given a fair market value and when taxes and production costs are considered the returns from the woodlot acre compare favorably with those from the acre of crop land.

"There are probably close to 50,000 persons in this State who own from part of an acre of woodland to several hundred acres, and to acquaint them with modern methods in forest management is a big chore. The average woodlot owner may be taught how to plant, weed, prune, thin and otherwise improve his woodlot and greatly increase his production, but the fabrication, grading and marketing of his product is a task for which he has neither the time nor ability. Only through co-operation with other producers can he hope to thus procure maximum profits from his woodlot."

Buried Brass Cannon Sought for 40 Years

FORT DAVIS, Texas (AP)—W. L. Kingston, Jeff Davis County Commissioner, has been looking for two brass cannon for 40 years.

He said Confederate soldiers buried the cannon and other baggage in 1864 in order to hasten their famished horses on a retreat. Kingston said his information came from one of the soldiers.

"Brass doesn't rust, and I want to set the cannon up for the Texas Centennial," he said.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Alma Schirmer, pianist**	"Blue Room Echoes": soloists; orchestra	Rendezvous: interview	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	**'The Monitor Views the News'**		"Buy Wholesale Scheme"	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"Treasure Trails": sketch	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten: children's program	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Terhune dog drama		Nature News period	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs	"Checker Board": sports	Yankee News Service	**Frederic William Wile, talk**
6:15	Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians	News; Musical Turns; Alma Kitchell, soprano	"News of Youth"	Ray Jones, soloist
6:30	News; music; sports briefs		Musical Moments: recorded	Report; Al Roth's Orchestra
6:45	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Religion in the News	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Radio Rendezvous: interview
7:00	**Relay from Alaska**	NBC concert orchestra	**"Family on Tour": Frank Parker; comedy; orchestra**	Yankee News Service
7:15	Edward MacHugh, songs	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch		Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Message of Israel: speeches by rabbis; choir; music	**Hampton Institute Singers**	**Bruna Castagne, contralto; concert orchestra**	Getting the News, 'Tip' O'Neil
7:45		Strange As It Seems		Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
8:00	**West Pointers Round the World Alumni dinner: speakers; music; relays from foreign countries**	**Your Hit Parade: Hoff's Orchestra; Loretta Lee; Stuart Allen; Frimm Sisters and Rhythm Kings, trios**	**"Ziegfeld Follies of the Air": Fannie Brice; James Melton; Patti Chapin; Gallagher & Shean Jr.; orchestra**	Songs; organ; **Fabien Sevitzky's Concert Ensemble, from Jordan Hall, Boston; chorus; Verdi's Requiem**
8:15				
8:30				
8:45				
9:00	Tom Coakley's Orchestra	**Rubinoff and his Violin; Virginia Rea and Jan Peerce**	**Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.**	**Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra concert, Eugene Goossens, conductor**
9:15	Tom Coakley's Orchestra	**Chateau: Al Jolson; Lionel Barrymore; Jimmy Dykes; Vi Bradley; Clyde Hager; Victor Young's Orchestra**	**Minute Men: "National Security Act," speakers**	
9:30	National Barn Dance; Henry Burr; Verne, Lee and Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots; Tune Twisters; soloists			
9:45				
10:00	"Are You Tax Conscious?"	**George Olsen's Orch.; Tom Howard; Ethel Shutta**	California Melodies: soloists; Paige's Orchestra	
10:15	Track meet, New York		Ted Fiorito's Orchestra	Yankee News Service
10:30			Spotlight Revue: variety	Perley Stevens's Orchestra
10:45				
11:00	Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:15	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Sports review; musical turns	Hudson DeLange's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:30	Glen, Gray and his Casa Loma Orchestra	Charles Dornberger and his dance orchestra	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:45			Will Osborne's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Christian Science Radiocast

Shortwave

4:15 W1XAL (11.79mc). Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee of Publication.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	American Pageant of Youth;	Old South Church service	Temple Israel service	"Freilicher Katzen": Jewish
12:15	Johnny Johnson's Orch.	Phil Saltman's Piano Club	Choir and organ recital	dramatic sketch
12:30	**Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert: Viola Philo,**	**University of Chicago Round Table discussion**	"Romany Trail"	"The Courts of Justice": dramatic sketch
12:45			News relay from London	
1:00	**soprano soloist; Haydn's London Symphony**	"Road to Romany": soloists; gypsy orchestra	Religious period with speakers; soloists; organ	Italian string music and instrumental soloists
1:15			Question Box period	
1:30	National Youth Conference: Harry N. Holmes; glee club	Pedro Via's Orchestra	Yankee News Service	Italian Serenaders: soloists and typical orchestra
1:45		Pedro Via's Orchestra		
2:00	**Magic Key: Edgar Ansel Mowrer, correspondent; Gladys Swarthout; Vienna Choir Boys**	Melody Matinee: soloists; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra	Leslie Howard's Matinee: presenting "Raffles"	Walter Kidder, baritone; Francis Cronin, organ
2:15				
2:30		**"Peter Absolute": Eric Canal dramatic sketch**	Jose Manzanares and his South America Orchestra	Musical Album, recorded classical program
2:45				
3:00	"Your English": sketch	Harry Reser and his Eskimos; soloists; specialties	Sunday Matinee: record	**New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Lawrence Gilman, commentator; Symphony No. 4 (Brahms); Symphonic Poem, "Les Eolides" (Franck); Overture, Susannah (Handel)**
3:15	Joe Venuti's Orchestra		"Master of Science": talks by natural scientists	
3:30	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	**Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the air: orchestra**	Song Pictures: Terry O'Toole	
3:45	**Henri Deering, pianist**			
4:00	National Vespers; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick; quartet.	"The Widow's Son": dramatic sketch; Lucille LaVerne	Special program with speaker, chorus and organ recital	
4:15	Jewels for Tomorrow	Temple of Song: choir		
4:30	Miners Quartet; Mine Boss.	"Fireside Fantasies"	Donald Van Wart, pianist	
4:45				
5:00	"Roses and Drums": dramatic sketch	**Relay from Alaska**	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Melodiana": Bernice Claire and Oliver Smith; orchestra
5:15		"Pop Concert": orchestra	Cosmopolitans: quintet	
5:30	Talk, Malcolm LaPrade	"Words and Music": readings; soloists; organ	Fraternity House Party: recorded program	**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; trio; orchestra**
5:45	**Gabriel Heatter, comment**			
6:00	Evening Radio Journal	Religious period from New York: speakers; music	National Amateur Hour: soloists; orchestra	Hour of Charm: all-girl ensemble, Phil Spitalny, dir.
6:15	"Makers of History": sketch.			
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; original dramatic sketch; orchestra.	News; "Musical Turns"	Yankee News Service	"Smiling Ed" McConnell
6:45		Popular variety program	All-Star Revue; variety	The Voice of Experience
7:00	**Jack Benny, Mary Livingston; Green's Or.; soloist**	"K-7": secret service dramatic sketch; music	Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas; Louis Gress's Orchestra	Evening service from Tremont Temple Baptist Church; sermon by the Rev. C. Gordon Brownville, pastor; music by staff and senior choir; organ
7:15				
7:30	Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; soloist; orchestra.	Garden talk	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal Kemp's Orchestra	
7:45		"Sunset Dreams": variety		
8:00	"The Melody Lingers On": Leo Spitalny's Orchestra; vocal soloists; Norsemer Quartet; girls' trio	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour**	Kate Smith; Eva Le Gallienne; Dick Powell; James Melton; Jack Miller's Orch.; Gypsies Orch.; Eskimos Orch.	Address, Gov. Theodore F. Green, Rhode Island
8:15				
8:30				
8:45				
9:00	**Jack Hylton and his Continental Revue; soloists**	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round: soloists; trio; orchestra	**Symphony Orchestra and mixed chorus, Victor Kolar, conductor; Efrem Zimbalist, violinist; speaker**	Frank McGinley's Orchestra
9:15				Yankee News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell, columnist.	**American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; orchestra**		Moonbeam Ensemble
9:45	**Paul Whiteman's Musical**			Michael Strange, readings
10:00	**Varieties: Phil Regan; soloists; quartet**	**Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Josef Hofmann, pianoforte soloist; talk on driving**	The Marriage Clinic: sketch with Frances McDonald	Freddie Rich's Penthouse Party: Mark Hellinger
10:15			"Understanding Opera": Howard Barlow's Orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra
10:30	Sunday Evening at Seth Parker's: sketch; music			Phil Harris's Orchestra
10:45				

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Gilbert and Sullivan operetta: "The Mikado"; Harold Sanford's Orch.

11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; music.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Forum of Character Building.

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: "Minneapolis."

4:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Commercial Comment"; talk series.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Let's Talk It Over"; feminine forum.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

6:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Tibbet Mc-Gee and Molly": comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lazy Dan.

8:30 WEEI (WEAF—National, Nelson Eddy, baritone; Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: Miriam Hopkins in "The Last of Mrs. Cheney."

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), String Sinfonia; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: comedy sketch; soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), National Forum: "Our Railroad Problem," Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, Montana.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Social Problems in a Changing World," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior.

10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Farm and Labor Policies," Representative August H. Andresen, Minn.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Vermont Parley Opens Study Doors to Writers

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 14—The Bread Loaf Writers Conference of Middlebury College is again offering to young writers four fellowships for the 1936 session from Aug. 20 to Sept. 3, Theodore Morrison, director of the conference, announced today.

Fellowships are annually given to four writers of definite promise who are recommended by book publishers, magazine editors, or well-known American authors. Their purpose is to bring to the conference young authors or poets who have already achieved some measure of success, but who will profit by association and study with a group of more advanced professionals meeting in the congenial surroundings of a country inn situated in the Green Mountains.

Mr. Morrison also announced that Conference members are to be classified this year either as "contributors" or "students," according to the quality of the manuscripts submitted. The Conference is planned to apply to these two groups. Three prizes will go to each group for excellence of unpublished works of any form.

The staff, besides lecturing, holds open-forum discussions, and confers individually with members of the Conference. It includes Bernard DeVoto, novelist, critic, and teacher; John Mason Brown, New York dramatic critic; Edith Mirrielees, authority on the short story; Julia Peterkin, Pulitzer Prize Winner; Gorham Munson, critic; George Stevens, editor; Helen Everitt, literary agent; Theodore Morrison, poet, and director of the Conference.

What's Going On In the Arts

Switzerland Funny Page

WELL, the long-heralded Trudi Schoop and her dancing comedians came and mimed and capered and roused the risibles of a large audience in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the evening of March 13.

Trudi herself is a very darling, with the most comically flexible wrists, the most expressive little face and body. And without encroaching in the least on Charlie Chaplin's domain, she does indeed impart to her star role, Fridolin, that tenderness and humanity that courses sympathy and affection as well as amusement through the beholder.

If "Fridolin on the Road" were pruned down to more compact form, its incidents heightened by brevity and given force by selectivity, it would be a little modern classic. As it is, the bowling scene, with its songfest following, is howlingly funny. And there are many winsome, gay and hilarious interludes. There are also duller passages, too long drawn out for the briskest sort of enjoyment.

The idea behind "Want Ads," the first ballet presented, has been better served in our own American revues—in a form crisper, shorter and funnier. And here it comes to mind that it is time some ballyhoo was transferred abroad and our American dancers of the concert platform and the stage announced as the Greatest This and That over there. If the supposititiously sophisticated European audiences can indulge in the quoted raves over the naïve presentation of last evening, surely they would sit up and take notice of the more sophisticated American humor.

For Charles Weidman in "At the Theater," in Doris Humphrey's "Theater Piece," Pauline Chellis's "Rocking Chair Episode," of the "New England Suite" and Hans Wiener's pithy "Circus," for a few examples, are all wittier and more dancical than Trudi Schoop's compositions, in the main. And of these, Charles Weidman's "At the Theater" is the most advanced and subtle.

There was little dancing in the whole performance. There was some, and clever, mostly by the men and the pretty young acrobatic dancer, Meta Krahn. The rest was pantomime, sure-fire and obvious to two-piano accompaniment.

And here is the funniest thing of all. The writer didn't crack a smile until, forgetting all the press notices she had read, she saw what seemed to be a satire on music visualization via the dance. Later, on consulting the program notes, it proved to be only a chanteuse in action. She had given straight pantomime more credit than it was looking for. M. L.

Children's Art Center

FOR a week there will be shown at Milton Bradley's, 127 Clarendon Street, an exhibition of drawings and paintings by those who attend the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street. This unique organization occupies a small building on splendid grounds in a congested neighborhood of the South End. Its doors are open to all young folk who wish to express themselves in the graphic and pictorial arts. They conform to no curriculum; they work with little guidance; if they wish for classwork they may have it. The results of the work of the Children's Art Center certainly disclose a splendid accomplishment, and the quantity of admirable pictures indicates that talent is widespread and that the impulse to be occupied with a dignified and exalting hobby is found in every remote reach of a big city. If this were public school work, or even museum school work, we might consider that it was done under extra pressure and overindulgent guidance. But the little members of the art center flock there of their own free will. With this feature we are especially impressed.

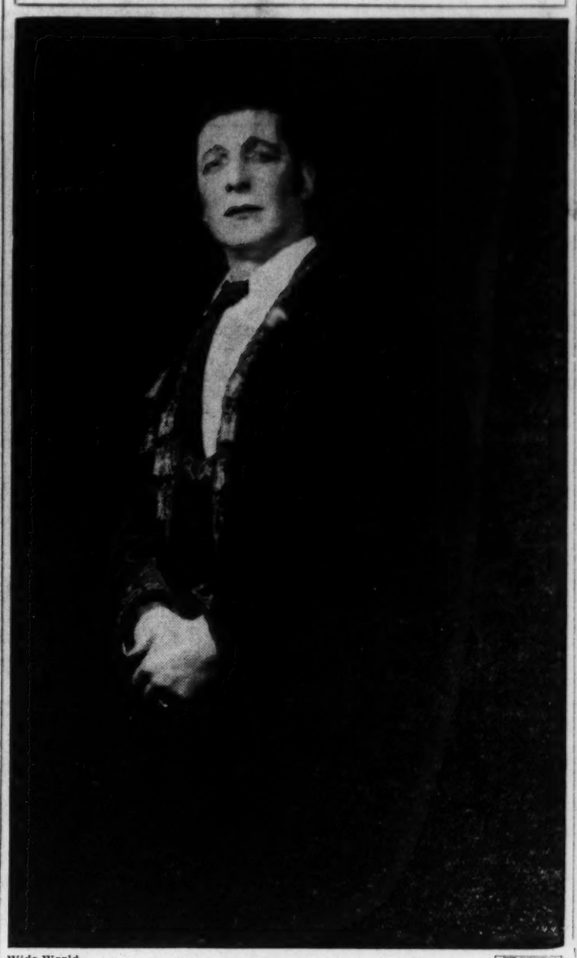
The exhibition at Milton Bradley's contains many pictures of far-off lands, of birds and sights which can be only dreams or book knowledge to the children who have painted them. They travel, they aspire, in pictorial form, and many have revealed their fancies with extraordinary clarity, organization and articulation. Those children who have had some teaching at the center have grasped the essentials of composition, balance, harmony, to convey their ideas. The painstaking effort of Miss Charlotte Dempsey, the director, is probably responsible for the high standard of craftsmanship.

Looking at the pictures we note that children possess the freshness and exuberance which adult artists would be happy to maintain; that they are fearless, and cram a composition with all they set out to include. Occasionally one child may paint a bird or flower with a bold inventive design which is reminiscent of the Romanesque stone cutter. They are given freely to abstraction, and have no prejudices in respect of naturalistic rendering. Van Gogh would not startle these little folk.

The possibility of the Art Center being obliged to close for lack of funds is something to bemoan. We hope this unique institution will find support from interested persons, for it does a fine job.

D. A.

Toreador



Wide World

Ezio Pinza

Who Will Sing in "Carmen" at the Boston Opera House on the Afternoon of March 28

Band Din Keeps Reporter Awake

Just as one sometimes reads much between the lines of letters, so editors sometimes read much between the mechanically spaced and typed lines of copy that unrolls from the automatic machines of the news services.

So it was that a smile came quite unwittingly today from the Associated Press bureau in Springfield. The story was to the effect that some 500 young people drawn from many cities and towns and comprising the membership of the all-New England high school band, orchestra and chorus, will be heard there today. Occasion is the ninth annual concert of the New England Music Festival Association.

That fact was mildly interesting to the correspondent, but his next lines drew more of a picture:

"Members of three big groups have been here for the last two days and have been rehearsing assiduously in the hotel where they have been quartered."

Some 500 "assidious" boys and girls, plus horns, saxophones, and drums equals, it is possible, one sleepless reporter.

Arnold Arboretum Advises Early Start On Spring Pruning

The Arnold Arboretum has just started its spring pruning, and garden lovers in this section would do well to follow suit, according to Donald Wyman, director. Certain woody plants, like the Mock Oranges, Deutzias and Weigelas, need to have the old wood partly thinned out, so that the more vigorous younger shoots will have a better chance to grow. Careful tests have shown that pruning done at this time of year closes up more quickly than when made at any other time.

It is a good practice to paint all pruning spots which are two inches in diameter or larger. The best paints for this purpose are white or red lead paint, shellac, or any one of a number of commercial asphaltum paints which are now on the market. The flowering shrubs are divided into two groups as far as pruning is concerned. The first group should be pruned now before they bloom. This group would include Buddleias. Summer-sweet, Rose of Sharon, Hydrangeas, Honeysuckles and Mock Orange. The other group could be pruned after blooming and would include flowering Cherries, Crabapples, Japanese Quince, Magnolias and flowering Dogwood.

Hedges should be given particular attention at this time, and those deciduous hedges which were dead at the base last fall could well be cut to the ground immediately, so that new sprouts would come up from the base and make a bushy, vigorous start for a well-shaped hedge, which later should be so pruned that it is always kept wider at the base than at the top.

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Old 1786 House Is Brought Back To Brown Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14—John Nicholas Brown has purchased the historic John Brown House at Benefit and Power Streets, built of red brick in 1786, [illegible] instead now returned to the Brown family after 102 years.

Mr. Brown himself lives in a colonial mansion adjacent to the John Brown House on Benefit Street, which Nicholas Brown, nephew of John Brown, purchased in 1814 from Col. Joseph Nightingale. Mr. Brown is the great-great-grandson of a remoter Nicholas Brown, elder brother of John. Speaking of his motive for acquiring the old place next to his own, he said:

"I have bought the John Brown house simply to protect and preserve this architectural monument. I have not yet decided to what use it should ultimately be put, but because of my pride in the historical and architectural traditions of Providence, as well as for family reasons, I am deeply interested in seeing this Rhode Island landmark preserved and cared for. I cannot say more about its final disposition until I have given the matter careful study and consideration."

The John Brown mansion was occupied by the Brown family until the passing of James Brown, John's only son, a bachelor, in 1834.

Among the owners since 1834 have been the late Prof. William Gammell of Brown University, who in 1851 married Elizabeth Ives, a collateral who purchased the estate from John Brown's heirs. After the passing of Professor Gammell, the house was sold in 1901 to its last occupant, the late Marsden J. Perry.

N. E. Congressmen Line Up To Fight Freight Rates

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Representative McCormack of Boston advised the Shipping Board yesterday that the New England delegation in Congress would oppose what it felt were discriminatory steamship freight rates against the port of Boston.

Representative McCormack said he referred to increased rates voted recently by a conference of steamship lines, and protested against approval of the rates by the Shipping Board. The Shipping Board, he said, promised an inquiry into the effect of the proposed rates.

Jungle Note Goes Through

ENID, Okla. (AP)—A letter from Martin Johnson, jungle moviemaker, traveled 35 days by ship, air mail and rail to reach his sister, Mrs. J. R. Cripps, here.

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BOSTON

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Red Sox Could Exhibit Three Great Fielders

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 14—Joe Cronin, manager of the Boston Red Sox, was speaking about his outfielders. "We have three of the best fielders in baseball," declared Joe, "but unfortunately they probably won't work together this season. I refer to Cramer, Almada and Graham. All three cover miles of ground in that outfield. Cramer is sure to be in center field, but the other two are fighting for that right field post."

No matter who makes up that Red Sox outfield this season, it should be one of the best in the American League. Cramer was generally picked as the outstanding center fielder in the business last year while with the Athletics. Heinie Manush, who has the left field post clinched, can't cover the territory that Cramer can, but he is a great hitter. Almada probably has the inside track on right field, although Graham and Dusty Cooke are still very much in the running. Almada batted only .290 in 1935 and stole 20 bases.

Hooper Not a Hitter

In many respects, Melo Almada brings back memories of Harry Hooper. With Tris Speaker and Duffy Lewis, Hooper formed what is considered the greatest outfield of all time, and in the World Series of 1912 and 1915 these three experts stifled the Giant and Phillie batters as much as the Red Sox pitchers—Joe Wood, Bedient, Hall, Collins, Foster, Leonard, Shore and Ruth.

Hooper never was a terrific hitter, batting below .300 for eight straight years with Boston, but he came through in the pinches and he was a remarkable defensive player. In the 1912 World Series he turned in one of the greatest plays in the game's history, leaping high into the air to catch Doyle's home run bid in deep right field and falling back over a low fence with the horsehide safely clinched in his gloved hand. It was the final game, and Harry's remarkable play saved the series for the Red Sox. Boston winning in the tenth inning on Snodgrass' famous $30,000 muff.

Almada still has some distance to go before he can measure up to Hooper's standard, but the California youngster knows what it means to hustle and if given a "break" should go far in the majors. Like Hooper, Melo is a defensive ball player with only a fair record at the plate.

One of the outstanding rookie pitchers in camp is Manuel Salvo, a big right-hander from the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League.

Moe Berg, Red Sox catcher, and a master at judging young pitchers, believes that Salvo is headed for stardom. "The kid looks like a good pitcher," volunteered Berg, while catching a few warm-up balls from the tall Californian. Salvo has a fast ball that sinks inside to a right-handed batter and of course outside to a lefty. He can control it, too. His curve ball is developing.

Youngsters Fool People

These young pitchers fool people sometimes. Some of them come to camp with sensational minor league records, but never make the big league grade. Other fellows, with only fair records in the minors, will go great against these big leaguers. Salvo won only 11 games in the Pacific Coast League in 1935, but looks like a "comer."

This is his sixth year in organized baseball. Born in Sacramento on June 30, 1913, he started pitching for Pheonix, Ariz., in 1931. He stayed at Pheonix for two months and then joined the Sacramento club, where he remained until purchased by the Red Sox.

Last season he took part in 42 games, winning 11 and losing 16. He struck out 119 and walked 74 batters, allowed 232 hits in 245 innings. He is of Italian descent.

Salvo has the ideal pichers build, about six feet in height and weighing 180 pounds. He is a serious youngster and thinks baseball 24 hours a day.

"I hope I can stay with the Red Sox," he told me recently. "I guess any young picher would give a lot to stay around here, because it sure looks as if the team is going places. I'll try my best."

Charlie Grimm Jubilant Over Cubs' Chances

LOS ANGELES, March 14 (AP)—Until something better comes along, the Chicago Cubs look "mighty good" to Manager Charley Grimm for a second straight National League flag.

"Yes sir," declared the baritone-voiced Charles John, perched on the back of a players' bench at Wrigley Field today, "the boys look mighty good, and should go places this year."

Kicking off one shoe into the grass by way of emphasizing the point, and wiggling his toes into a sneaker, he continued: "We've got a fast bunch of young ball players, the same club we had last year, only a year older and better.

"Of course," he reflected, "we'll have a hard fight. There's St. Louis, New York, Pittsburgh—say, those Pirates are going to be tough. Plenty of speed, power—all they needed last year was a couple of pitchers.

League Race to Be Close

"The lower division clubs, Cincinnati, and Brooklyn, for instance, are stronger. The campaign is going to be hotter than ever.

"But we won't have to win any 21 straight games again, you can feel sure of that. We're going to start off earlier. Why, we're ready now. My pitchers could start in tomorrow. We had a great workout this spring, sunshine every day at Catalina. My main worry is to hold the boys down until the season begins."

The Cubs, he said, will carry 23 men—eight pitchers, seven infielders, five outfielders, and three catchers.

The pitching staff looks like the veteran Charley Root, Lon Warneke, Larry French, Bill Lee, Tex Carleton, Roy Henshaw, Fabian Kowalik and one more, possibly Clay Bryant, rookie who finished with Birmingham last season.

Grimm isn't certain Root will be as good as his 15 wins in 1935, but figures Carleton, the big Texas right-hander, will show improvement.

"There wasn't anything wrong with him last year," Grimm said, "except that with Root, Warneke, French and Lee going like they were, there just wasn't a chance for him to break in."

Team Shapes Up Well

Gabby Hartnett, the club's most valuable man last year, will carry the burden of the catching, with Jimmy O'Dea and Walter Stephenson sharing the job.

Grimm and Phil Cavaretta will share first base, with Billy Herman back at second, Bill Jurgess at short and Stanley Hack at third.

Gene Lillard, home-run king of the coast circuit, looks good—but not good enough to beat out Hack.

Similarly in the outfield, Johnny Gill, who batted .361 with Minneapolis last season shapes up well, but not well enough to beat out Frank Demaree, Augie Galan, Tuck Stainback or Chuck Klein for regular berths. Klein, so Grimm believes, is heading back to batting laurels he hasn't enjoyed since he left Philadelphia.

Records Fall In New England Meet

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 14 (AP)—Eight meet records were broken yesterday while 100 swimmers competed in the trials of the 13th New England intercollegiate swimming championships in the Williams College pool.

Two Wesleyan entries were among the record-breakers. Degnan, defending champion in the 300-yard individual medley event, turned in a 3m. 51.6s. time in his trial, and the 300-yard medley relay team of Pullman, Degnan and Seigle was clocked in 3m. 14.6s., seven seconds under the old mark.

Frank Holland of Springfield led the 440-yard qualifiers by lowering the meet record to 5m. 15.6s. while winning his trial.

Kelly of Amherst stole the show, taking a first in the 100-yard dash in 55.7s., and then combining with his teammates, Green, Warner and Repsold, to qualify in the 400-yard free style relay.

The 200-yard breast stroke was won by Ken Degnan of Wesleyan, who set a new Lasell pool record and shattered the N. E. I. S. A. record, setting up the most outstanding time of the preliminary trials.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

IVth Winter Olympics Reviewed

Women's Figure-Skating
Eighth in a Series

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN—"Now I feel that I can retire." Those were the words of Sonja Henie, Norway's "Pavlova of the Ice," after she had successfully withstood here the sternest challenge in her long career of unbroken success as an Olympic figure-skating champion. She spoke with a certain tone of relief in her voice, as if this business of sitting on top of the world had lasted almost long enough. Certainly it was exacting. As you would agree if you had seen her, after her victory, battling a way from the Ice Stadium to the car under escort, through pressing ranks of persistent "fans." Gallant gentlemen leaped forward to kiss her hand. Girls and boys clamored for autographs. One man planted himself fair and square in her path so that she was simply forced to pause for his camera.

Sonja was all the rage at the Fourth Olympic Winter Games. During the procession at the opening ceremony she received a specially hearty welcome from the crowd, and, when she marched up for her gold medal on the closing day, she caused almost as much enthusiasm as if she had been a German. Sonja smiled all the time, just as she smiled her way to victory on the rink. Indeed I never saw her at Garmisch-Partenkirchen when she was not smiling.

First Appeared at 13

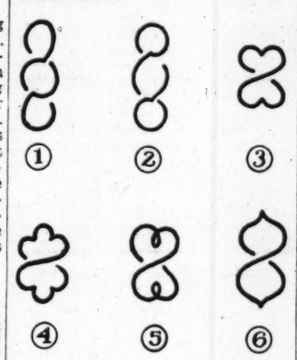
This golden-haired Norwegian star, now 25 years of age, holds an incomparable position in the realm of figure-skating. At the age of 13 she made her first appearance as an Olympic competitor at Chamonix, France. She was not successful. But she was developing rapidly into the greatest exponent ever seen on the ice, and in the Olympics of 1928 at St. Moritz she took first place, as she did again at Lake Placid, New York, in 1932. Could she gain her third consecutive Olympic title? That was the question here. And the answer was seriously in doubt because of the vast improvement made in the past year or two by Cecilia Colledge, the tall, 15-year-old champion of Great Britain.

Cecilia has been steadily creeping closer and closer to Sonja's standard. Her compulsory figures traced accurately, in good proportion and in excellent style, and her free-skating program is the most ambitious ever attempted in the Olympic Games. Sonja's free repertoire here was simpler; but she went through it to all intents and purposes faultlessly. And, of course, with exquisite finish, Cecilia fell at a tricky juncture and lost more marks for imperfection of accomplishment than she gained for the difficulty of the feats she essayed.

Gayest Scene

The women's figure-skating provided the gayest scene of the Games. While the men skaters all dressed alike in somber hues, the girls let their imaginations go in a riot of color. On the day of the set figures, Sonja was a vision in white, with her hair shimmering in the sunshine from below the tip-tilted peak of a jaunty little cap. Many of the finest figure-skaters are young folk and some of them, therefore, are on the small side. But none was younger, and most emphatically none was smaller, than Etsuko Inada of Japan. As Etsuko's sleek black hair only just topped the boards surrounding the rink, she looked rather as if she were playing truant from the kindergarten. That was until she started on the figures. Then we saw that she was a mature and experienced little lady, who did Axel Paulsen jumps and fast spread-eagles with the utmost aplomb. When she had done her piece, she studied the judges' mark cards with a smile that really and truly could be termed inscrutable.

The first part of the Olympic skaters' program consisted of six compulsory figures; the rocker, counter, three-change-three, double three-change-double three, loop-change loop and bracket-change bracket. Here is what they look like, drawn in the order in which I have named them:



Sport & General

Sonja Henie of Norway

The competitors traced each figure three times, first skating off the right foot, then off the left, and lastly off the right again.

When Cecilia skated these patterns it was quite clear that she would be close to Sonja in the markings for them. She certainly was. Only 3.9 points separated the rivals at the outset of the free-skating. In this section, which drew the public in great numbers, each participant was called upon to skate at her own sweet will for four minutes. Competitors provided their own gramophone records and sweet strains poured into the air via a loud-speaker. The British skaters did not know that this was to be the arangement and brought band music. When they found that there was no band, they had to scour the shops to find suitable disks.

Slow Toe Spins

Cecilia College, as I have said, skated a difficult free program. She began with a split jump and proceeded to a succession of intricate evolutions in which she featured her specialty, slow toe spins. These she executed with perfect grace and balance. In a single sentence, she concentrated upon the contents of her program. And she did not quite get away with it.

The draw for order of skating had stage-managed things for a brilliant climax. The last person to take the ice was Sonja, and she looked a champion from her first graceful movement to her last. She concentrated, not upon the contents of her program, but on style, and she was orthodox to a degree. To all except the most highly technical and critical eye, her display was perfect and, as it came to an end, just precisely as the gong sounded for the expiration of her time, the crowd left no room for doubt as to its opinion. That opinion was in due course confirmed.

12-Year-Old Competes

Third place went to Vivi-Anne Hulten, of Sweden. She had a rich repertoire and skated it in a perfect flowing sequence. Then came Liselotte Landbeck, Belgium, who, by the way, is a speed skater with many records to her credit. Maribel Vinson, of the U. S. A., who was third in 1932, ranked fifth. One of the daintiest performances was given by Belita Jepson-Turner, a 12-year old British girl who is training to be a ballet dancer under Anton Dolin. She fell three times in her free skating, but in spite of that she obtained better marks than some people who did not fall at all.

Here follow the full details of the 1936 Olympic women's figure-skating championship:

Place	Name and Country	Points—Compulsory Figures	Free Skating	Total
1	Sonja Henie, Norway	251.9	175.6	427.5
2	Cecilia Colledge, Great Britain	248.0	170.1	418.1
3	Vivi-Anne Hulten, Sweden	234.0	159.7	394.7
4	Liselotte Landbeck, Belgium	235.0	159.3	393.3
5	Maribel Vinson, United States	231.8	156.9	388.7
6	Hedy Stenuf, Austria	224.5	163.1	387.6
7	Emmy Putzinger, Austria	221.1	160.7	381.8
8	Viktoria Lindpainter, Germany	230.3	151.1	381.4
9	Margarethe Lainer, Austria	222.9	150.5	373.4
10	Etsuko Inada, Japan	217.0	151.1	368.1
11	Mollie Phillips, Great Britain	217.7	148.5	366.2
12	Audrey Peppe, United States	209.6	153.7	363.3
13	Angela Anderes, Switzerland	214.9	140.5	355.4
14	Bianca Schenk, Austria	210.0	144.4	354.4
15	Eva Botond, Hungary	217.6	136.5	354.1
16	Belita Jepson-Turner, Great Britain	217.6	145.0	352.6
17	Vera Hruba, Czechoslovakia	208.0	144.3	352.3
18	Yvonne de Ligne, Belgium	207.8	140.4	348.2
19	Hertha Frey-Dexler, Switzerland	209.3	136.1	345.4
20	Fritzi Metznerova, Czechoslovakia	206.4	132.8	339.2
21	Louise Weigel, United States	203.5	132.9	336.4
22	Estella Weigel, United States	198.5	126.0	324.5
23	Alise Dseguse, Latvia	157.7	123.2	280.9

Hub Golfers Win

PINEHURST, N. C., March 14 (AP)—Massachusetts sent three players and North Carolina entered one in semifinals today of the annual North and South seniors golf tournament for competitors 55 years and older. S. M. Patterson of Boston, opposed G. W. Mansfield of West Newton, Mass., in the upper bracket, while in the lower division Dr. R. B. Lawson of Chapel Hill, N. C., faced H. C. Buckminster of Winchester, Mass. Patterson, Lawson and Buckminster all won quarterfinals matches yesterday by scores of 2 to 1, while Mansfield advanced on a default.

United States Teams Defeated

PRAGUE, March 14 (AP)—The American team suffered its first setback in the international table tennis competition for the Swaythling Cup yesterday, losing to Austria by 5 to 1. In the Corsillon Cup play for women, the United States defeated Hungary, 3 to 2, but lost to Czechoslovakia, 3 to 1.

Co-Captains

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 14 (AP)—Melvin Devine and Raymond Montagna were elected co-captains of the American International College basketball team for next season at a meeting of letter men here yesterday. Devine, who led the team in scoring this winter, comes from Westfield and Montagna from Agawam.

Charles River C. C. And Oak Hill Get State Tournaments

Charles River will be the scene of the 1936 Massachusetts State Amateur Golf championship. The famous Country Club received the nod of the Tournament Committee of the M. G. A. today and the dates for the competition will be July 7 to 11. The method of play this year will be the same as in 1935, 64 to qualify and the match play to be at 18 holes including the final.

Eddie Stimpson of Brae Burn, present state titleholder, probably will lead the contestants in defense of the honor. The state title has not been held at Charles River since 1927 when Eddie Lowery won the title and W. A. Whitcomb was runner-up. At that tournament Fred Wright broke the course record with a 68 which has not been equaled in tournament competition since, although Clark Hodder tied it in four-ball best-ball play since.

The Charles River course is greatly improved since the 1927 tournament with well-watered fairways. The layout is identical excepting the 18th hole, which has been changed.

Because the state open golf championship was such a success at the Oak Hill Club, Fitchburg, last year, the M. G. A. committee announces that it will be held there again this year, the dates coming May 25, 26 and 27, instead of in June.

It is expected that Gene Sarazen will play in defense of the title he won last year, and the new golf professional of the Winchester Country Club, Harold McSpaden, from Kansas City, also is certain to compete. Other entries being counted upon are those of Denny Shute, Johnny Rivolta, Henry Picard, possibly Walter Hagen, and a strong field of local professionals.

Cambridge Beats Oxford

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Winning first places in six of the first eight events, Cambridge University today clinched the annual track and field meet in White City Stadium with its traditional rival, Oxford. The program comprises 11 events.

L. Jackson and Kirk Tie for Scoring Lead

Entering the final stages of the 1935-36 Canadian-American Hockey League season, Lloyd Jackson of New Haven and Bobby Kirk of Philadelphia, today, are tied for first place in the individual scoring lists. Jackson has tallied 17 goals and 25 assists for 42 points while the Philadelphia right wing has 19 goals and 23 assists.

Close on the heels of these two scorers is the veteran captain of the Ramblers, Danny Cox, who has 19 goals and 19 assists for 38 points. Frank Jerwa, New Haven center and wing, follows in fourth place with 36 points. There are 15 scorers listed and 13 of the places are divided among three teams, New Haven, Philadelphia and Springfield.

Player and Team	Gls	Assists	Pts
L. Jackson, New Haven	17	25	42
Kirk, Philadelphia	19	23	42
Cox, Philadelphia	19	19	38
Jerwa, New Haven	17	19	36
Saunders, Springfield	15	19	34
McManus, Philadelphia	19	14	33
Toupin, Springfield	17	14	31
Raymond, Springfield	5	25	30
LaFrance, Springfield	12	18	30
Jack, Springfield	10	20	30
Getliffe, Boston	16	13	29
Forslund, New Haven	15	14	29
Wilson, Springfield	14	14	28
N. Colville, Philadelphia	13	14	27
Rivers, Providence	11	16	27

Snavely at Cornell

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Cornell University has selected Carl G. Snavely of North Carolina as its new head football coach, it was learned authoritatively yesterday. Formal announcement, subject to the closing of certain details, is expected shortly by the university authorities at Ithaca, N. Y.

Sonja Henie in Carnival

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Sonja Henie of Norway, three times Olympic and 10 times world figure-skating champion, will appear in the charity ice-skating carnivals in Madison Square Garden March 22 and 25. Miss Henie skated in these carnivals two years ago.

Williams Hockey Captain

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 14 (AP)—Walter H. Fuchs of Granite Springs, N. Y., was elected captain of next year's Williams College hockey team at a meeting of the lettermen yesterday. Fuchs plays defense, and in baseball is relied upon to carry part of the pitching burden this spring.

'Great Waltz' Will Feature Willie Fricks

Whether or not Jackson Haines actually skated to the Waltz King's baton, whether either had an influence on the work of the other, the fact remains that Strauss music is particularly adapted to skating, and this fact was important to Mrs. Willie Frick (Cathleen Pope) when she created the "Great Waltz" number for the carnival "Hollywood on Skates" to be given at the Boston Arena on Friday and Saturday evenings, March 20-21, under the auspices of the Skating Club of Boston.

One of the legendary personalities of skating is Jackson Haines. Only the bare outline of his life history is known—that he was an American dancer who became interested in skating and created a veritable furor in Vienna with his "dancing on skates" during that period of the nineteenth century which also produced so much of the well-known Viennese music—particularly that of the Strauss universally known as the "Waltz King."

Jackson Haines left an ineffaceable influence on figure skating. He first introduced "free skating"—the graceful, flashing combination of the joy of the dance and the speed of the skate which is the principal reason for the spectacular popularity of skating carnivals today.

The "Great Waltz" features Mr. and Mrs. Willie Frick in one of their ever popular pair programs. To those who have seen them, no more need be said. To those who have not, it is impossible to portray in words the vivid beauty of their perfectly executed skating.

The costumes—middle nineteenth century—hoop skirts, crinoline, the vari-colored ice background—Ruby Newman's orchestra rendering of Strauss waltzes—all add to the beauty and illusion of the scene.

Maribel Vinson will also do a single exhibition in this spectacular number.

Local Hockey Teams Facing Crucial Games

There is every chance of this being the crucial week end of hockey for Boston fans. Their two favorites, the Boston Bruins and Boston Cubs, are engaging in all-important contests with the shadow of playoff hopes hovering about. Tonight the Cubs face off with the league-leading Philadelphia Ramblers and tomorrow night the Bruins are hosts to the Chicago Black Hawks.

The Cub situation is the more precarious of the two. They have only two home games left to complete the schedule, whereas their rivals, Springfield and New Haven, tied with the Cubs in points, respectively, have four and three games remaining. One defeat and it probably means the Cubs can pack up and go to their homes. Their outlook depends entirely upon their rivals even though defeat tonight is avoided.

Recall Shannon

To augment their chances to capture the two remaining home games the Cubs have secured permission to recall Jerry Shannon from the Bruins and he will play against the Philadelphians tonight. While the Cubs are engaging the Ramblers at the Garden, Springfield will play host to the Providence Reds. Should the Cubs win and the Indians lose to Providence the local chances will brighten. Tomorrow night the Indians will invade the New Haven Arena to meet the Eagles in another important affair.

Tomorrow night, here, the Bruins face the speedy Chicago Black Hawks. The Hawks, since last being defeated, Feb. 11, 7—1, on Boston ice, have been defeated in only one other game out of 11 played. That is the sort of opposition the locals face in their struggle to maintain a one-point margin over the Rangers. The frantic New Yorkers, with one game less to play, face their intra-city rivals, Americans, tomorrow night.

Neither the Bruins nor the Cubs can afford any sort of let-down now. Both clubs are barging toward the finish in the closest competition in years. It looks as though Rangers and Bruins might be battling each other for the playoff rights in their final league game here a week from tomorrow night.

Canadiens Here

Next week the Bruins entertain Canadiens here Tuesday, and then go to Toronto to face the Leafs Thursday. Rangers will match speed with Chicago at New York Tuesday and then await the season finale here Sunday. Most anything can happen, but it does seem that the Bruins should beware. They have had a comparatively easy week since the game with Detroit Tuesday and every player is ready to go at top speed tomorrow night.

In the event that the Cubs finish the season in a tie with New Haven or Springfield or both, they will replay a game thrown out with Providence. There is a possibility that Bert Gardiner, Philadelphia goalie, will not play tonight, but since President Art Ross, this morning, had received no request for permission to substitute, it is expected that the Ramblers will use him.

A good-sized gathering is looked for at the Cub-Rambler game tonight and there probably will be a sell-out at the Bruin-Chicago game tomorrow night.

Columbia vs. Harvard

Harvard varsity swimmers will play host to Columbia this evening. The meet will be the last of the season in the Harvard pool. As Harvard meets Yale next week on Thursday, the Crimson should be well primed to keep the Lions on the move this evening. The Harvard-Columbia meet is the only event scheduled for the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building today.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	24	3	18	154	119	51
Buffalo	21	6	18	102	91	48
London	21	2	21	105	114	44
Rochester	15	2	25	96	115	32
Western Division						
Detroit	26	3	16	124	96	55
Cleveland	21	3	19	129	139	45
Windsor	16	10	18	103	104	42
Pittsburgh	17	1	26	126	161	35

Result March 13

Windsor 4, Pittsburgh 3.

Amusements

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Sporting Around The Hub

Who'll Be No. 1?

THE annual dance and banquet of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association will be held Monday evening at 6:30 in the Towne Club, Boston. At this gathering, there will be awarded prizes to the team winners in the various leagues, as well as to winners of the national championship, the Massachusetts championships, the Middlesex Bowl, and several other tournaments held during the last season.

Staff Photo

G. G. Glidden

Also, an announcement will be made of the Bay State ranking for the 1935-36 season. There is much interest and speculation in the ranking this year because of several intriguing situations. The United States champion, Germaine G. Glidden of Harvard, was beaten in the Bay State championship by Donald Meikiejohn, Harvard graduate, and in a team match by Richard V. Wakeman, Union Boat Club. Similarly, the Bay State champion, J. Lindsay Ware, Union Boat Club, was beaten in the Middlesex Bowl tourney by John M. Hall, Harvard Club, and in a team match by Thomas E. Jansen Jr. of the Harvard Club. The rankings this season were made particularly difficult by such complications as the fact that Jansen beat Ware in a team match, Ware defeated Wakeman, Wakeman defeated Glidden, Glidden defeated Hall, Hall beat Jansen.

However, the ranking committee, A. M. Sonnabend, chairman, has given considerable study to the situation, and has been able to rank 15 men in an eminently fair manner.

The rankings will be published on Tuesday next.

Here and There

Not since the old days of B. A. A., Westminster, Pere Marquette and Joe Sheridan's Maple Leafs has there been such local interest in an amateur hockey game as that being displayed in the coming conflict tomorrow afternoon at the Boston Garden when the Boston Olympics will clash with the greatly strengthened University City Club of Cambridge, winners of the N. E. A. A. U. hockey championship of 1935-36, in the feature game of a doubleheader . . . The other half of the bill will show the Wollaston Sporting Club crossing sticks with the Amesbury Maple Leafs . . . The feature game will get under way at 3 o'clock with the Wollaston-Amesbury match starting at 1:30 . . . Walter Brown's American Olympic hockey squad is now on the high seas on its way home from Europe . . . The team will come direct to Boston next Wednesday after landing in New York, for a game at the Boston Garden on March 22 with the winner of tomorrow's Garden feature.

Indoor Polo Closes Tonight

The local indoor polo season will come to an end this evening with the usual tripleheader . . . The Harvard Jayvees will ride against Captain Mangini's Cavalry trio; the Cossacks will meet the Winchester Aces and the Harvard freshmen will meet the Yale freshmen in their annual indoor clash . . . These matches will be held at the Commonwealth Armory, Allston, starting at 8 . . . The 16th annual two-state Y. M. C. A. indoor track and field meet at the Boston Y will get under way tonight with more than 100 entries from the Boston, Brockton, Salem, Lawrence, Lynn and Newton Ys . . . The new Winchester golf pro, Harold McSpaden, and his partner, John Fletcher of Jacksonville, won their first-round match in the second annual national amateur-pro best-ball match play in Florida . . . They beat Horton Smith and Jack Ryerson, former Yale star, 2 and 1 . . . The 13th annual amateur basketball tourney conducted by the Boys' Clubs of Boston will start March 30 and continue during the early weeks of April.

Sports Tonight

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Boston Cubs vs. Philadelphia, 8:30.
Basketball—At M. I. T., interscholastic tourney finals, 8.
Swimming—At Harvard, Columbia, 8:15.
Track—At Boston Y, two-state meet, 7.
Polo—At Commonwealth Armory, three games, 8.

Sunday Features

Amateur Hockey—At Boston Garden, doubleheader, 1:30.
Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Chicago vs. Bruins, 8:30.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Pennsylvania State Senate rejected bill to legalize Sunday baseball by 26-24 vote.

Five Years Ago

Babe Herman signed by Brooklyn Dodgers for reported $19,000 salary.

Tufts Matmen Lead

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14 (AP)—Tufts led with five qualifiers for today's New England intercollegiate wrestling finals as preliminaries and semi-finals were completed here last night. Brown finished with four men; M. I. T., Springfield and Yale each placed two men, and Harvard finished with one.

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Notice of Change of Corporate Name

The undersigned officers of The Massachusetts Library Club, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, county of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the members legally entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Massachusetts Library Association.

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FOR one or two, room and board with private family; Wollaston Hill, Mass., overlooking bay; 3 min. station; reasonable. Granite 5661-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON TOURISTS
37 W. NEWTON ST., $5, $6, $7, $8, week, $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon Street—Sunny and river rooms now available; breakfast optional. Telephone COM. 8683.

BOSTON, 405 Beacon St.—Permanent, visiting guests; quiet refined home; pleasant rooms; private, semi-private baths; garage; meals near.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, transient or permanent; reasonable prices. Com. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave., E. Prentice.

BOSTON—Large corner room near bath; transients or weekly. 75 Gainsboro St., Suite 1. COM. 8952.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Unusually furnished room, Murphy bed; 15 min. Park St.; business people; privileges. Somerset 5575-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED young colored man wants work; willing to do anything; references; licensed chauffeur. Box B-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GRADUATE of Principia High School would like opportunity to work; good chauffeur. Box W-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN, married, desires position as caretaker, capable overseeing estate in owner's absence; all-around experience, mechanical, adaptable; works well with people. Address Box 188, Wayland, Mass.

POSITION desired by Greenhouse Man, 12 years experience; age 31; married; New England location preferred. VERDELL MacFARLAND, 42-A Waverly St., Lynn, Mass.

POSITION WANTED IN CANADA—10 years' experience in practical cost and labour studies; investigations and estimates; statistics and mill control in the newsprint industry. Box A-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-Cashier-Stenographer, twenty years' experience; full charge; desires opportunity to serve. Box A-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS woman, executive and selling experience, wants connection where ability and desire to succeed will count. Box 6-M, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EDUCATED woman, housekeeper, companion; might take mental case. Box W-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED, refined woman desires position as housekeeper in small adult family near Philadelphia. 8-5, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, many years diversified legal experience; exceptionally rapid and accurate stenographer; seeks opportunity for service and advancement. Write Box 3-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SECRETARY, office executive, with advertising agency experience, wants permanent position. Box 5-T, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JAN BOISSEVAIN de HECK
Teacher of Singing
161 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.
Opposite Carnegie Hall
Tel. Circle 7-1814

TEXTILE MENDING

HUB TEXTILE MENDING SERVICE
Moth Holes, etc. Renoven Invisibly We Call and Deliver. LIB. 7806. Little Bldg. Boston.

WANTED

I BUY discarded clothing in wearable condition; a postal card or tel. call will be greatly appreciated. M. WOLF, 47 Auburn St., Boston. LAF. 8391.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

Esterlene FROCKS
The Pride of 5 Points
at WHEELER'S

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-1159

DINE AT THE
Britling
Three Convenient Locations
NO. 1.....1ST AVENUE
NO. 2.....20TH STREET
NO. 3.....3RD AVENUE

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 6-9316 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

SOUTHERN DAIRIES
PASTEURIZED MILK and DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
PHONE 3-6220

UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
Cleaning Dyeing Altering Pressing
Conveniently Located
Cash and Carry
Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

Butler R.E. & I. Co INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

Permanent Waves of Distinction
$3.50 to $12.50
DANIEL'S MARINELLO
Caheens

MOBILE

Anna Marie Beauty Shop

Specialist in Shampooing and Finger Waving
Marcel and Water Wave, etc.
Call for appointment
DEXTER 3621
164 Conti St., Mobile, Ala.

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

Firestone One-Stop Service
Tires—Batteries—Gasoline—Oils
Auto Accessories
FIRESTONE AUTO SUPPLY & SERVICE STORE
St. Louis at Joachim Phone Dexter 130

The Greenbury Studios
Paintings, Mirrors and Frames
Refinishers and Restorers of Old Paintings and Frames
13 SOUTH CONCEPTION STREET

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
Matrix Shoes
FOR MEN
FOR WOMEN
X-Ray Fitted
105 DAUPHIN STREET

MONTGOMERY

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil & Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St., Phone Cedar 178

More than 58 years at the same location.
Capitol Clothing Store
"On the Square"

— COLOR FAST —
EXCLUSIVE WASHING PROCESS
Delicate Colors Remain Bright and Beautiful
DAMP WASH 3c lb.
Ready to Iron
CEDAR-805
Empire Laundry

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 Store
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

John danzicer. inc.
Women's and Misses' Apparel
106 DEXTER AVE. Cedar 4377

MASTER'S BEAUTY SALON
"Masters of the Profession"
106½ Dexter Ave. C-3426

Covington Shoe Co.
"We Do Fit Feet"
ANTIOCH
28 Dexter Ave. C-3913

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

Beau Monde Beauty Salon
All Permanents Guaranteed
Open Evenings by Appointment
21 S. OCEAN AVENUE

CURTIS DRY GOODS
Everything except ready to wear
A DEPARTMENT STORE

YOWELL-DREW CO.
For all the smartest clothes for an active life in southern climes. A complete department store.

Atlantic White Flash Gasoline and Atlantic Motor Oils
C. B. KING, Distributor
Broadway and Atlantic Ave.
Beach and Michigan Ave.
709 N. Ridgewood Ave.
120 Second Ave.
South Beach and Deland Rd.
N. Beach and 14th St., Holly Hill
N. Ridgewood Ave. and 5th, Holly Hill

MATHER-BARNES Co.
"Good and Bad Furniture"
Corner Ridgewood and Volusia
PHONE 376

Books - Stationery
Greeting Cards - Fountain Pens
Portable Typewriters
DAYTONA BOOK STORE
232 South Beach Street

JENNISON HAT SHOP
for
DOBBS — exclusively
108 NORTH BEACH STREET

COTTAGE FENCE BEAUTY SHOP
Popular Prices
Satisfaction Guaranteed
In rear of B & B Newsstand
1003 MAIN STREET Phone 1345
Mrs. McLeod, Proprietor

FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

FAULTLESS Cash Grocery
The Home of Good Foods
Phone 149 Delivery Service
MRS. H. D. DICHTENMUELLER, Mgr.

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
110 WALL STREET

FORT MYERS

Tropical Fort Myers
Large selection of attractive homes and riverfront estates in Tropical FORT MYERS, for sale or for lease for the year 'round or season. Hunting, Fishing, Bathing, Golf and Outdoor Sports of all kinds.
K. L. JEFFCOTT REALTY COMPANY
Realtors
"Everything in Real Estate"
FORT MYERS FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

KEY-McCABE FUNERAL HOMES
Jacksonville 45 W. Church St.
St. Augustine 30 St. George St.

STANDARD FURNITURE CO. 520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-8034

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

1867 1935

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

THE H. S. W. D. Drew Co.
EST. 1848 QUALITY EVER SINCE
Office Outfitters
Social Engravers
22 W. Bay Street Phone 3-1700

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

ATLANTIC SERVICE STATION
LUBRICATION—WASHING—POLISHING
Park and Forest Streets
G. G. Tisdale Phone 3-9154

FRENCHY'S BEAUTY PARLOR and BARBER SHOP
The Original Frenchy Expert Operators
New location next door to Phelps
12 EAST ADAMS ST. PHONE 5-1090

AKRA BROS.
DEPARTMENT STORES
1018 Park St. 1935 Main St.
10 E. Miami Road

KUCHLER PRINTING COMPANY

PHONE 5-3161 30 SO. MAIN ST.

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call
MIAMI 32445

CUMINGS
JEWELER and WATCHMAKER
Readjusting of Timepieces
GREETING CARDS
for All Occasions
Twelve Years in Miami
108 S. E. FIRST STREET

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a table of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year
208 E. Flagler Street

SHENANDOAH
BEAUTY SHOPPE
1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
ETHELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 2-0412
MIAMI, FLORIDA

HAMMEL'S SERVICE STATION, Inc.
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd.
Phone Edge 9197
Complete One-Stop Service
Sinclair Products

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second St. Ph. 3-0514

HOME FURNITURE EXCHANGE
New and Used Furniture
Bought, Sold, and Exchanged
763 S. W. 8TH STREET PH. 3-1109

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7522
One Block West of First Church

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Hart Hardware Company
Painting Terms
Material and Cash
Nothing Down
Three Years to Pay
FREE DELIVERY PH. 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

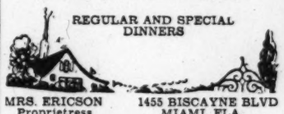
Schrager's
SODA and SANDWICH SHOP
in Everglades Hotel Building
Third Street and Biscayne Blvd.
COMPLETE COSMETICS DEPT.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, Waterproofing and All Kinds of Construction Work
JOSEPH SARBACHER
Box 307, North Miami
Phone Edge. 1633-W

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Smart GOWNS
Moderately Priced
Estelles
200 E. Flagler Street, Miami

Phone 31805
COTTAGE INN



REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS
MRS. ERICSON Proprietress
1455 BISCAYNE BLVD MIAMI, FLA.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
HOTEL URMEY, MIAMI, FLORIDA
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

HEITMAN'S CAFE
A Most Charming Place to Eat
"Just Excellent Food"
We make all of our pies and cakes and other delicious desserts.
POPULAR PRICES
34 Biscayne Blvd. Near Flagler St.
(In Columbus Hotel)

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. Phone 5-1502
LINCOLN TAILORS
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 MICHIGAN AVE. MIAMI BEACH

LOUIS' GRILL

29th Street at Collins Avenue
Opp. Pancoast Hotel
Famous because of Louis' cuisine experience and supervision.
Luncheons - Dinners
Served Indoors or out.

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and
839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

ORLANDO

ELECTROLUX
Leads in Orlando
- permanent silence
- no moving parts to wear
- lasting efficiency
- low operating cost

SEE ELECTROLUX the Gas Refrigerator

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7899 or 7813
Winter Park Phone 413

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
Brighten Your Home With
New Rugs, Curtains and Draperies
Cor. Orange Avenue and Central

PALM BEACH

Announcing Our Removal From
325 WORTH AVENUE
to
15 VIA MIZNER
Italian Wares, China, Glass, Tole, Candles, Flowers
FANNIE RUHSTADT, Inc.
Res. Phone 4883 PALM BEACH, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 3-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men and Women
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

FLAMINGO BEAUTY SHOPPE
We specialize in Duart Permanent Waves, "Choice of the Hollywood Stars."
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75c—Manicure 50c
Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
2003 SO. DIXIE Phone 4622

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Better refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

SARASOTA

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
HEINZ PURE FOOD PRODUCTS 57
318 MAIN ST.
Ph. 2299

The Blossom Shops Inc.
FLOWERS
SEEDS—PLANTS
"We Telegraph Flowers Anywhere"
241 Main Street Tel. 2331

ST. PETERSBURG

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

OSANN
SPORTS APPAREL
HOTEL SORENO
St. Petersburg, Florida
SUMMER SHOP
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

SUWANEE HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP

All Branches of Beauty Work
Mrs. M. RAY SCHMIDT
Formerly Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
Phone 6996
122 5th Street, North
St. Petersburg, Fla.

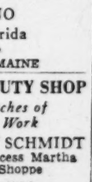
HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

this label
Flori-Lite
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
Maas the Haberdasher
TAMPA, FLORIDA
in
Your Spring and Summer Clothing!
Is Your Guarantee of Unequaled Quality and Value

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA, FLORIDA

LANE BROS. PURE PASTEURIZED MILK



OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Wolf Brothers
Tampa's Leading Store for MEN
Featuring
Hart Schaffner & Marx
CLOTHES
Franklin at Zack

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVENS FAVORITE
PUBLIX FOOD STORE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

United Shoe Repairers and Hat Cleaners
SHOES DYED ANY COLOR
109 Peachtree Opposite Piedmont Hotel

L. Chajage
FURS *Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

VINNIE REAM BOYD
Teacher of the Spoken Word
Readings Given for Churches, Clubs and Drawing Room
Home Studio, 892 Forrest Road, N. E.
Walnut 9629

OPTICIANS
Established 1918
Dorkstaders
30 PEACHTREE ST.
NAT'L BK. BLDG AT 5 POINTS

HATS
$1.25, $2.00 and $2.95
SUZANNE HAT SHOP
18 PEACHTREE STREET
First National Bank Building
Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

FLOWERS
for every occasion
We Deliver
—Call RA 7931
MANRY'S Cascade Florist
119 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

RADIO SERVICE
Electrical Appliances Repaired
GARVIN ELECTRIC CO.
69 Forsyth St., N. W. Walnut 2290

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

MACON

Joe Kroll
50th Anniversary
NEW SPRING FASHIONS
For Men, Women, Misses and Boys
456-460 Cherry Street

STROZIER'S
SERVICE STATION
Gas—Quaker State Oil
Kelly Tires—Willard Batteries
639 Georgia Avenue Phone 2026

Stylish and Comfortable Shoes
Allen A and Mojud Hosiery
STRONG SHOE CO.
Phone 410 360 SECOND ST.

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Company
19 East Broughton Street Phone 2-1929

MATRIX AND FLORSHEIM SHOES
Also STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
Mail Orders Filled

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

F. Sebring White
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
GAS OIL
Washing—Polishing—Greasing
251 BILTMORE AVE. Phone 422

CHARLOTTE

Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES

TILLMAN'S GROCERTERIES
No. 1, 900 E. Trade Street
No. 2, 500 N. Tryon Street

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Service not the cheapest but the most economical.
Dial 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

LOUIS G. RATCLIFF, Inc.
Flowers
Make Sunny Hours
431 SOUTH TRYON STREET
Telephone 4144

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . ., BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SERVICE - BUREAU
Miss M. E. Fricker, Badenerstrasse 131, Zürich
Tel. 57.498 (If absent, Tel. 36.528)

POST WANTED

SWISS, 38 years old, financial manager of a big international concern, wishes to change position and offers his services to sound and serious enterprise; thorough experience and first-class connections and references. Offers to agency of Mme. GROB STETTLER, Rousseaustrasse 23, Zürich, Switzerland.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 2.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

TEACHERS

PARIS—English lessons and conversation; also French; children or adults. MISS DIMMOCK, 69 Boulevard Montparnasse XV (Littré 12 82).

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia, C. - Bandoeng
Kloosterlinnen
Sterk en Koel
80 c.M. breed F.O. 52
240 c.M. breed F.I. 45
260 c.M. breed F.I. 60
per EL
Household Linen

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

ESS BOUQUET
FLOWERS
Holbergsgade 19 Tel. Byen 6785
Contract with Forbrugsforeningen for Embeds- og Bestillingsmand.

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Godth. 8149
Good Quality, Moderate Prices

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(O. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Kejserpladsen 3 Tel. Cent. 1422

COPENHAGEN (Continued)

JØRGEN GABE
ELLINORSVEJ 8, CHARL. ORDRUP 3460
KUL-KOKS-CINDERS
Industri Brænde (Coal)

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Woning - Inrichting
KERMER & POUWELS
(Furniture)
Meubelmakers
Stoffeerders
Behangers
P. C. Hooftstraat 46, Zuid.

Bestel Uw
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
bij
J. CASPARIS van der Laag
(Grocery)
OVERTOOM 71 Tel. 81936
Bezorging p. Auto door de geh. Stad.
Postpaketten franco Nederland

n.v. Fashion House
42 Joh. Vermeerstraat
The House for good measure work
Clothes ready to wear
in all sizes.

Fruithandel
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(Leather Goods)
AMSTERDAM Kalverstraat 86-90
DEN HAAG Noordeinde 64c
REISARTIKELEN
LEDERWAREN
PLAIDS—VOETZAKKEN

VERHEYDEN'S
SCHILDERSBEDRIJF
(Repairs, Paintings, etc.)
le Jan v. d. Heydenstraat 130. Tel. 21732
Alle Onderhoudswerk aan Gebouwen Schilderwerk, Decoratie, Reclame etc. Reparaties, onderhoud, Ducolakwerk, Reclame etc. aan Automobielen.

MONITOR LEZERS
Uw Adres voor:
PASSCHTAARTEN
NOUGATEIEREN met CLAGROOM
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B. K. G. Marken
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SWITZERLAND

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HANDARBEITEN
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Gerberkäse
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli—Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

CHARCUTERIE FINE —BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER - MATHYS A. G.
31 Spitalgasse 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

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AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

Gummistempel
Messing & Email Schilder
Artistic, Business and Commercial Engravings
K. EICHENBERGER
RYFFLIGASSCHEN 6

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Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

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FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
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PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
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Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
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Haushalt und Küchenartikel
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EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS

Hrch. Wettstein & Cie
Seevorstadt 70a
Schreibmaschinen Writing Machines
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For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marche and 18 Rue de Rive

BOUCHERIE—CHARCUTERIE
H. DUTOIT
Halle des Paquis No. 1
Tel. 24.706
(BUTCHER)

Mellors & Dolphin
Embroidery Gardes

W. DANZ
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CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
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Toutes les laines, ses explications gratuites.
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Instructions Given Free.
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BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

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Kitchen Craft Specialists
Facing Cinéma Alhambra

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Parfumerie
HENRI ANGERER
Rue de la Monnaie 1
First-Class Establishment
Tel. 45. 779

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
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Travail soigné Tel. 41.773

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16 CORRATERIE 16
New Assortment for Easter and Spring

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Tel. 22.077 1er Etage
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Shirts and Hosiery
MODE MASCULINE
Chemiserie—Cravates
Sous-vêtements—Chaussettes
CHARLES HORT
28 Petit Chêne 28

COAL COKE WOOD
GAZOIL (*Mazout*)
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MONTREUX—Clarens

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MERCERIE—BONNETERIE
WOOLS AND COTTONS
LACES—STOCKINGS
MLLE. E. BUSSIEN
Rue du Lac. 50 Tel. 62.783

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Place des Halles 13
(SEEDS)

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REBER FRERES
rue des Moulins Tel. 51.689

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18 GRANDE RUE

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(Silk and Woollen Materials)
CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
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TEA ROOM
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SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

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HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz - Paradeplatz

Union of South Africa

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Try
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For AUTUMN and WINTER
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We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

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THE HOME MADE CANDY KITCHEN
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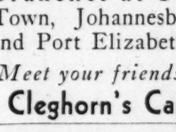
DURBAN



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TRY:—
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Phone 443

Union of South Africa

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399 West St., DURBAN (2 lines) Phone 20528
409 West St., DURBAN Phone 21029
5 West St., DURBAN (Beach) Phone 23292
and at
236 Church St., MARITZBURG Phone 2722

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for
Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3313

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"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
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(Established Over 40 Years)
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FROCK - CORSET SPECIALIST

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Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

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3rd Floor Chartres House
163 COLLINS STREET

MAY BARNETT
(Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.)
Lingerie Handkerchiefs
Gloves Hosiery
Cor. Manchester Unity Arcade and Collins St. F1887

F. 6862
C. CARLSON
Ladies' Hairdresser
TOWN HALL CHMBS.
246 LITTLE COLLINS ST.
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New Zealand

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HAY'S
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST CH. CH.

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IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags!
Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

HOPE BROS. Ltd.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
25 PANAMA ST. 27 COURTENAY PLACE
"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH, Ltd.
WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

MACDUFFS
The Jewellers Store on Cuba Street
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

"THE highest virtue of all is victory over ourselves." —SMILES

Daily Features

"EVERYTHING good costs self-denial." —GEIKIE

Monitor Movie Guide

Irvin S. Cobb as a Canning King In a Family and Business Farce

By E. C. S.

Irvin S. Cobb and Rochelle Hudson in "Everybody's Old Man"

Boulder Dam (Warner)—Fugitive from justice, reformed by his loyalty to his job on Boulder Dam, becomes the hero of a rescue. Melodrama with a stirring background. Patricia Ellis, Lyle Talbot, Ross Alexander.

Desire (Paramount)—Marlene Dietrich as an international jewel thief reformed by romance. Gary Cooper.

Everybody's Old Man (20th-Fox)—Humorous man of big business released from the boredom of European travel when he finds he can put in order the affairs of his former commercial rival's family. Rochelle Hudson, Irvin S. Cobb.

The Farmer in the Dell (Radio)—Fred Stone at his ease in a comedy role as a rustic father who gets the film job his wife expected would fall to their daughter. Jean Parker, Ester Dale, Frank Albertson, Moroni Olsen.

Klondike Annie (Paramount)—Mae West as a honky tonk belle, murderess and quack evangelist. Rowdy stuff. Producers' purity seal 1856.

Laughing Irish Eyes (Republic)—Light comedy with music and prize fight scenes, with the hero becoming a boxing champion and a radio favorite. Phil Regan, Evalyn Knapp, Walter C. Kelly.

Silly Billies (Radio)—Wheeler and Woolsey Out West.

Snowed Under (Warner)—Three blondes battle shrilly for a playwright's attention while he is trying to write that new third act. George Brent, Genevieve Tobin, Patricia Ellis, Glenda Farrell.

Soak the Rich (Paramount)—Not for millionaires or young college liberals who can't take a Hecht-MacArthur joke. Radical movement among students put down by marrying the hero to an heiress and giving his cronies a round of drinks. Walter Connolly.

Tango (Invincible)—Marion Nixon as a much beset artist's model, reconciled at last to her husband after his brother's stories about her are proved untrue. Out of the pulp mill.

Wife vs. Secretary (Metro)—Cheap, artificial and miscast triangle story that cuts corners to evade the censors, and is altogether a poor excuse for assembling box-office names. Clark Gable, Myrna Loy, Jean Harlow, May Robson.

Three Godfathers (Metro)—Melodrama about desperadoes who sacrifice themselves in rescuing a child from the perils of the desert. Chester Morris, Lewis Stone, Walter Brennan.

(This guide printed Saturdays.)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Bouquets

THIS is the way a widowed mother helped her young son earn a much-wanted clarinet and a bicycle:

In the early autumn they gathered quantities of Pearly Everlasting, which grows so abundantly in open fields and pastures. Then they purchased cans of colored paints at the 10-cent store. The paints were thinned, and the flower heads were dipped into these paints and then left to dry. They were then arranged in bouquets of assorted colors.

The lad's first week's sales netted him over $15. The lovely variegated winter bouquets almost sold themselves—Mrs. H. E. F., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Useful Every Moment

"I AM a little thing with a big meaning. I help everybody and hurt no one. I unlock doors, open hearts, dispel prejudice. I create friendship and good will. I inspire respect and admiration. Everybody loves me. I bore nobody, I violate no law, I cost nothing. Many have praised me, none have condemned me. I am pleasing to those of high and low degree. I am useful every moment of the day. . . . My name is Courtesy."—From The Rail, C. & O. Railway Journal.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEITLE

New Testament

No. 97

I. Jesus' Ministries (continued)

III. Third Year of Public Ministry (continued)

2. Journeys to Jerusalem (continued)

g. Passion Week (continued)

(4) The Night of Fellowship in Jerusalem (Thursday)

(a) The Passover Feast:

1. The upper room, Mt. 26:17-19; Mk. 14:12-16; Lu. 22:7-13
2. The contention, Lu. 22:24-30
3. Washing the disciples' feet, Jno. 13:1-20
4. Warning of Judas, Mt. 26:20-26; Mk. 14:17-21; Lu. 22:14, 21-23; Jno. 13:21-30 (Judas' departure)

(b) The Lord's Supper (the Eucharist):

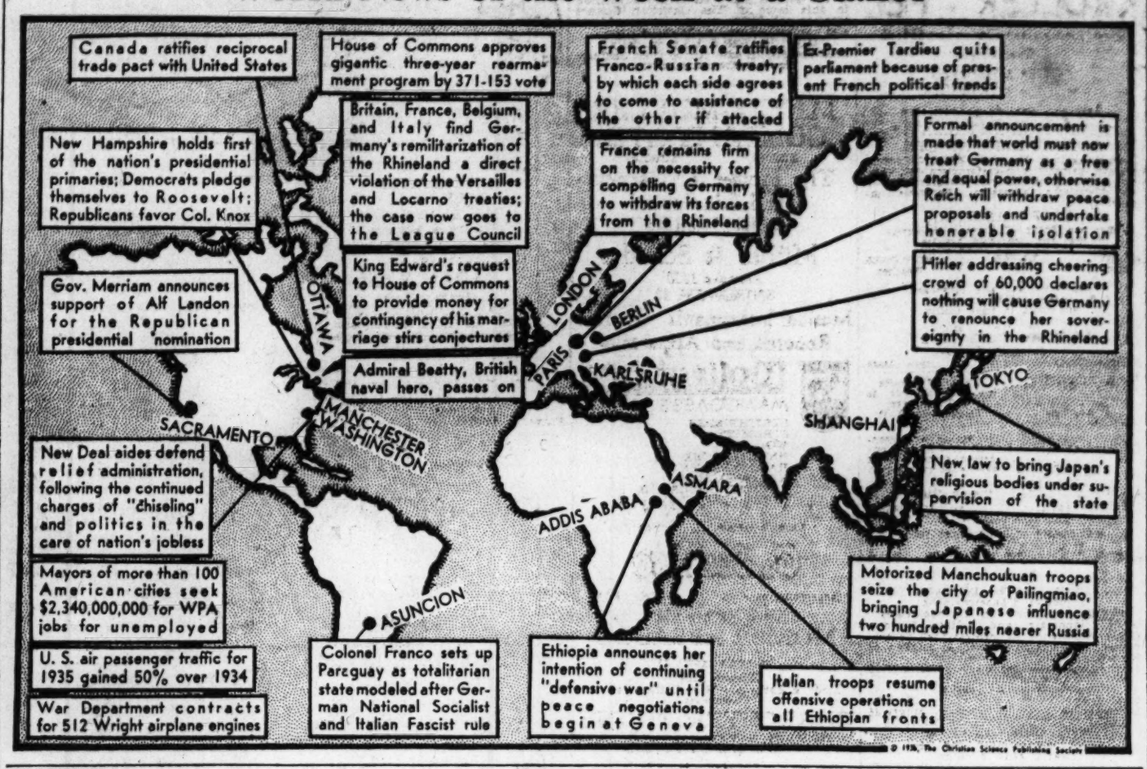
1. Bread and wine, Mt. 26:26-29; Mk. 14:22-25; Lu. 22:17-20; I Cor. 11:23-26
2. The hymn, Mt. 26:30; Mk. 14:26
3. Peter's boast, Mt. 26:31-35; Mk. 14:27-31; Lu. 22:31-34; Jno. 13:36-38
4. Place in kingdom, Lu. 22:25-30
5. Farewell discourses after the supper, Jno., chs. 14-16
   a. The many mansions, Jno. 14:1-12
   b. The promise of the Spirit, Jno. 14:16-18, 26; 15:26-27; 16:7-15
   c. Vine and branches, Jno. 15:1-17
   d. Prayer to be answered, Jno. 14:13-15; 16:23-27
6. Jesus' prayer for his disciples, Jno., ch. 17

(c) Agony in Gethsemane (Mt. of Olives):

1. The garden, Jno. 18:1-2
2. First prayer, Mt. 26:36-39; Mk. 14:32-38; Lu. 22:39-44
3. The agony, Lu. 22:43-44
4. Sleeping disciples, Mt. 26:40-43; Mk. 14:37-38, 40
5. Second prayer, Mt. 26:42-43; Mk. 14:39
6. Third prayer, Mt. 26:44-46; Mk. 14:41-42

(To Be Continued Daily)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Canada ratifies reciprocal trade pact with United States
House of Commons approves gigantic three-year rearmament program by 371-153 vote
French Senate ratifies Franco-Russian treaty, by which each side agrees to come to assistance of the other if attacked
Ex-Premier Tardieu quits parliament because of present French political trends
New Hampshire holds first of the nation's presidential primaries; Democrats pledge themselves to Roosevelt; Republicans favor Col. Knox
Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy find Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland a direct violation of the Versailles and Locarno treaties; the case now goes to the League Council
France remains firm on the necessity for compelling Germany to withdraw its forces from the Rhineland
Formal announcement is made that world must now treat Germany as a free and equal power, otherwise Reich will withdraw peace proposals and undertake honorable isolation
Gov. Merriam announces support of Alf Landon for the Republican presidential nomination
King Edward's request to House of Commons to provide money for contingency of his marriage stirs conjectures
Hitler addressing cheering crowd of 60,000 declares nothing will cause Germany to renounce her sovereignty in the Rhineland
Admiral Beatty, British naval hero, passes on
New Deal aides defend relief administration, following the continued charges of "chiseling" and politics in the care of nation's jobless
New law to bring Japan's religious bodies under supervision of the state
Mayors of more than 100 American cities seek $2,340,000,000 for WPA jobs for unemployed
Motorized Manchoukuan troops seize the city of Pailingmiao, bringing Japanese influence two hundred miles nearer Russia
U. S. air passenger traffic for 1935 gained 50% over 1934
War Department contracts for 512 Wright airplane engines
Colonel Franco sets up Paraguay as totalitarian state modeled after German National Socialist and Italian Fascist rule
Ethiopia announces her intention of continuing "defensive war" until peace negotiations begin at Geneva
Italian troops resume offensive operations on all Ethiopian fronts
OTTAWA
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
KARLSRUHE
MANCHESTER
WASHINGTON
SACRAMENTO
ASUNCION
ADDIS ABABA
ASMARA
SHANGHAI
TOKYO

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Elman Before Auer

WHEN Mischa Elman was only seven years old, his father managed to obtain an interview with the renowned Professor Auer at Odessa. When they arrived at his studio, the child positively refused to take up his violin. The father's hopes seemed ruined. The great master, he thought, would have no patience with a child who would not play.

But the professor was sympathetic. He talked to the youngster, showed him tricks with coins and handkerchiefs, and put him at his ease. Then he took up his own instrument and began to play.

Young Mischa listened. He became interested. He reached for his violin and held it caressingly. Then, when the professor had finished, he played Paganini's "Caprice" in a way that drew cries of delight from the musician.

Religion

"LET your religion be seen. Lamps do not talk, but they do shine. A lighthouse sounds no drum, it beats no gong; yet far over the waters, its friendly light is seen by the mariner."—*T. L. Cuyler.*

In Lighter Vein

Recommendation

Pat worked in a factory where they encouraged the staff to think of ideas for the smoother working of the business.

One morning he was shown into the office of the chairman, and announced that he had thought of a way of ensuring that none of the hands would be late in future.

"That sounds good," said the chairman. "How do you propose to do it?"

"Sure, and that's aisy, sorr," said Pat. "The last man in blows the whistle."—*Answers.*

Why Not?

While Willie and his mother were walking along the street, they passed an employment agency with this sign in the window: "Colored Help Supplied."

"Look, ma," said Willie. "Is that where we got our green cook?"

Appropriate

"A New York dog recently ate its owner's collection of stock certificates."

"It must have been one of those blue Skye terriers!"

To the Rescue

A member of a club had the habit of partaking of his soup in a noisy and boisterous fashion. The noise upset the other members, but they were too courteous to protest.

One day, however, when the offensive sounds were at fortissimo, a young member strode toward the culprit and said: "May I help, sir?"

"Help!" retorted the diner. "I don't need any help."

"Sorry," said the youngster. "I thought perhaps you might wish to be dragged ashore."—*Tit-Bits.*

Unreasonable

"What did you leave your job at the Goldplated Securities for? I thought you had a good thing there."

"I thought so, too, till I'd been there a week. I was supposed to be secretary to the vice-president, but he was no vice-president at all. Why, he only took two hours and a half for lunch, and sometimes he'd stick around till four in the afternoon. I couldn't work for a man like that."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

"I take a size five shoe, if that's any help." —Life

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Judge Not

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SOME years ago, in a fast-growing city in the western part of the State, dwelt Mr. G——. He lived alone in a rambling, tumble-down house, had no contacts with his neighbors, and was the dread of children who trespassed in his yard. He was commonly known as "the meanest man in town."

Mr. G—— never repaired his house nor replenished his wardrobe. He even made twisted tapers from old newspapers to save the cost of matches. And yet, when Mr. G—— passed on two years ago, it was discovered that he had left a considerable sum to the city, with instructions that it be used to convert his property into a much-needed playground for children.

This strange, anti-social man had indeed been filled with secret kindness. In his will he wrote, "I have saved every cent carefully for this project. I did not give small sums through the years to various civic enterprises, as I felt that a large amount intact later would be of greater use."

The playground which bears his name, now stands as a memorial to Mr. G——. At the dedicatory exercises, one of the speakers said: "A still greater memorial he has left to us. For in the heart of everyone of us, there is new understanding of a fine old rule for human behavior, the Biblical injunction, 'Judge not. . . .'"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abelmaim—*Ay-bel-may'-im* (each *a* long, *e* clipped-short, *i* short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

Absolutely—Keep the emphasis on the first syllable.

Æsculapius—*Es-ku-lay'-pih-us* (*e* short, first *u* as in *unite*, *a* long, *i* short, second *u* clipped-short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

Baasha—*Bay'-a-sha* (first *a* long, second and third as in *sofa*).

Baalim—*Bay'-al-im* (first *a* long, second as in *account*, *i* short).

Bowed (Isa. 2:17)—Rhymes with "loud," not with "load."

Category—*Kat'-e-go-ry* (*a* short, *e* as in *create*, *o* long; secondary emphasis on third syllable).

Aristotle and later philosophers classified everything in their realm of knowledge capable of being divided, and called these divisions "categories." Such a procedure, of course, not only presaged argument, but encouraged it, for the word was formed with that in mind; from the Greek *kata*, "against," and *agorein*, "to harangue, accuse."

With the years, however, certain categories have stood the test of time; and the word is now freely applied, and without much argument, to any large class to which certain groups, species, or characteristics may belong. For example, "Courtesy, lovingkindness, and patience have high places in the category of virtues."

Deuteronomy—*Du*, not *Doo*.

Excision—*Ek-sizh'-un* (*e* and *i* short, *u* clipped-short).

Our word is derived from the Latin *excisio*, "a cutting out," and is used in the sense of "a cutting off; destruction; extirpation." When, for example, we speak of the "excision" of error, we mean that it has been nothingized.

Fallacy—*Fal'-a-sy* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*).

This word came to us from the Latin *fallax*, "deceptive," an extension of *fallere*, "to err." It is of interest to note that the root of "fallacy" is also the root of "fail."

"Fallacy" suggests a false or deceptive appearance, and is commonly applied to any erroneous reasoning which fails to satisfy the conditions of logical proof.

Fountain, mountain—End them *-tin* (short *i*), not *-tane* or *'n*.

Hallowed—Whether verb or adjective, the word is sounded preferably as two syllables, *hal'-ode* (short *a*, long *o*).

Hanani—*Ha-nay'-ni* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *i* long).

Humbled—The *h* is sounded.

Ijon—*I'-jon* (long *i*, short *o*).

Illustrate—The accent is now preferably on the first syllable.

Inquiry—The accent is on the second syllable, *in-kwire'-y* (first *i* short, second long).

Issue—*Ish'-u* (short *i*, long *u*).

Lubims—*Lu'-bimz* (long *u*, short *i*).

Mizpeh—*Miz'-peh* (vowels short).

Naphtali—*Naf'-ta-li* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *i* long).

Nehemiah—We are hardly ready for *Ne-a-mi'-a*; the name is still pronounced *Ne-he-mi'-a* (first *e* long, second somewhat less sustained as in *create*, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

Philistine—In America the pronunciation is preferably *Fih-lis'-tin* (vowels short); in England it is preferably *Fil'-is-tine*.

Ramah—*Ray'-ma* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*).

Regimen—*Rej'-ih-men* (each *e* short, *i* clipped-short).

Here we have the Latin *regimen*, "guidance" (*regere*, "to rule"), which we employ in English in the sense of "a prescribed rule, regulation, or treatment intended to benefit by gradual operation."

Strata, substratum—*Stray'-ta* and *sub-stray'-tum* (the *a* in the accented syllable of each is preferably long).

Subjective, objective—*Sub-jek'-tive* and *ob-jek'-tive*.

"Object," from Latin *ob*, "toward, against," and *jacere*, "to throw," is applied to that which is figuratively thrown in one's way. "Subject" differs in the prefix, *sub*, "under"; and the word is applied to that which lies under, to that which forms the groundwork. The object puts itself forward, so to speak; the subject is in the background. We notice the object; we reflect on the subject. The senses are aware of objects; the mind (memory, judgment, imagination) is supplied with, and develops, subjects.

If we approach a thing objectively, we are unbiased and report what our senses take in; if we approach it subjectively, we give free rein to our bias and imagination. An objective state is that which thrusts itself at us as actual; a subjective state is that which we conceive a thing to be.

Tarshish—*Tar'-shish* (*a* as in *arm*, *i* short).

Vehemently—The accent is on the first syllable.

Wroth—In America the *o* is sounded as in *soft*; in England the *o* is not uncommonly sounded long.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Procedure

Question: Is the following procedure correct? (1) "A" makes a motion. Some time elapses without any second and without any word from the chair; whereupon (2) "B" addresses the chair and obtains the floor. "B" comments that he believes lack of any second for "A's" motion has defeated it, and (3) proceeds to make a different main motion. (4) "C" then calls "B" out of order, and the chair concurs. (5) The chair then asks for a second to "A's" motion, which is then seconded, put to vote, and adopted.

Answer: The chair, as a rule, should wait a reasonable time for a second to be offered after a motion has been made, before allowing another main motion to be made. He may even ask if there is a second to the motion. According to the above question, such period has elapsed, during which the chair has not called for a second. Under those circumstances, "B" is within his rights in offering another motion, although not technically correct in saying, "A's" motion has been defeated, since it has simply fallen for lack of a second.

"C" could not properly call "B" out of order; only the chair could do that. "C" might raise a point of order, on which the chair would rule.

The chair was incorrect in ruling the motion by "B" out of order, since ("A's" motion has not been seconded) there is no question pending. "B" could properly have appealed from this decision of the chair. Since "B" did not do so, and since the motion of "A" was thereupon seconded and adopted, the action should stand. While not orderly procedure, the result apparently was that desired by the majority.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Millinery

AT A recent party each guest was given a sheet of white tissue paper, a sheet of red tissue paper, a pair of scissors, also needle and thread. All were told to make a paper hat; and a limited amount of time was set.

There was much surprise and delight at the display of talent and originality, and the hats turned out were really quite remarkable. Everyone seemed to enjoy making them, and the game made a delightful change from the usual guessing games.

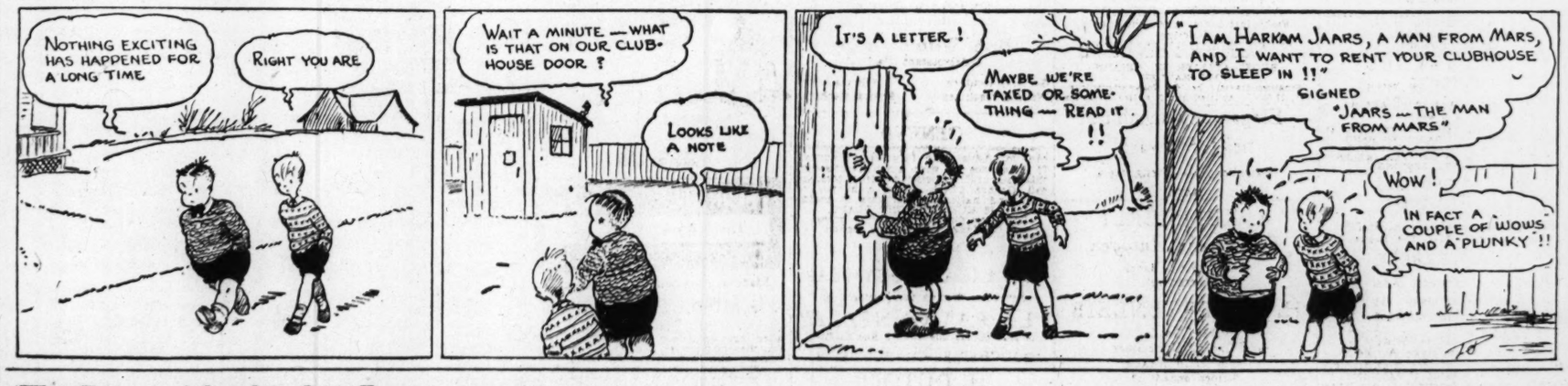
When the time was up, each guest wore his hat, and everyone was invited to vote for first and second prize. The first prize was a red hat with an enormous curly white feather, and the second hat had a white crown with five gores and a wide brim and red bow. The votes were cast for originality, design, workmanship, and style.—Mrs. Phyllis E. Y., Ottawa, Ont., Can.

Out of Sorrow

AS VIOLETS crushed are sweet,
As petals of the rose
Shed fragrance on the wind
That o'er it roughly blows,
As perfume from the lilies bent
Ascends upon the air—
So, from the chastened soul doth rise
Incense of song and prayer.
—*Lydia T. Robinson.*

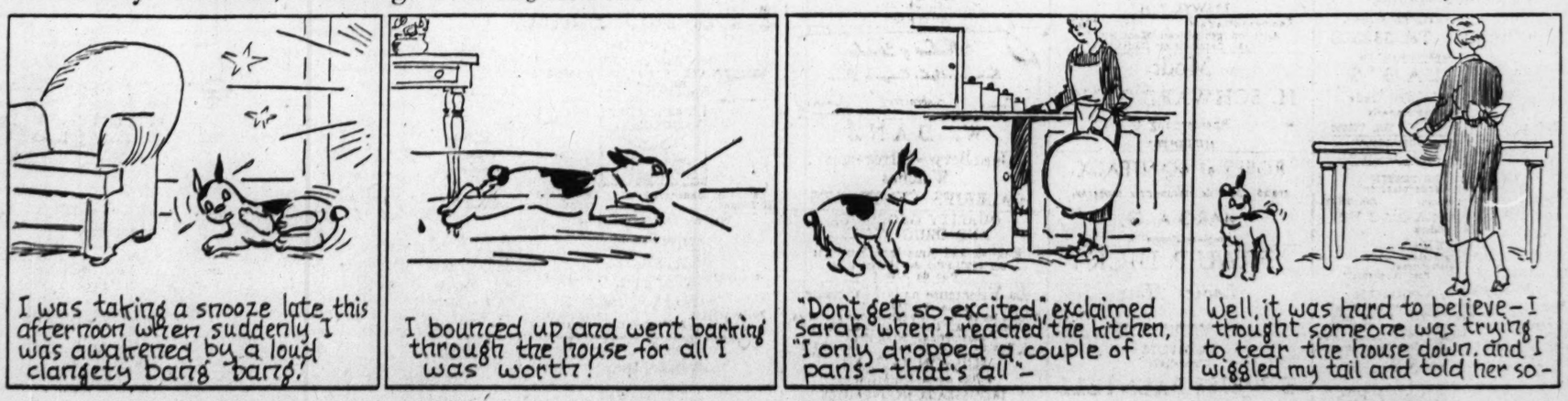
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Note From a Man From Mars!*

By LE PELLEY


NOTHING EXCITING HAS HAPPENED FOR A LONG TIME
RIGHT YOU ARE
WAIT A MINUTE — WHAT IS THAT ON OUR CLUB-HOUSE DOOR ?
LOOKS LIKE A NOTE
IT'S A LETTER !
MAYBE WE'RE TAXED OR SOMETHING — READ IT !!
"I AM HARKAM JAARS, A MAN FROM MARS, AND I WANT TO RENT YOUR CLUBHOUSE TO SLEEP IN !!"
SIGNED
"JAARS — THE MAN FROM MARS"
WOW !
IN FACT A COUPLE OF WOWS AND A PLUNKY !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Disturbing the Peace*

By CARMACK


I was taking a snooze late this afternoon when suddenly I was awakened by a loud clangety bang bang!
I bounced up and went barking through the house for all I was worth!
"Don't get so excited," exclaimed Sarah when I reached the kitchen, "I only dropped a couple of pans—that's all."
Well, it was hard to believe—I thought someone was trying to tear the house down, and I wiggled my tail and told her so—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Men Against Mars

The World's Week

Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you.—JESUS.

A NEW war—or a new peace? In British cathedrals quietly, in crowded churches on French frontiers fervently, in homes the world around, prayers whisper "Peace!"

But not as the world seeks peace will men find peace. Not behind guns. Nor in conferences under the shadow of guns.

We are back at Versailles in one sense this week, though the conference is in London. Location, however, is not the only difference between these two history-making peace efforts. Some of the old foes of peace have grown frail. Hate is hoary; revenge is weak with self-defeat. Fear is the chief foe now.

Prayers are for peace. If jittery trigger fingers can be controlled, and blasphemous mouths of cannon muzzled, moderation may accomplish today that which it was not allowed to achieve in 1919.

The Versailles Treaty—back to which this week's crisis must be traced—had its own doom written into it. The impossible reparations system which John Maynard Keynes denounced in "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," the faulty organization of the conference which Harold Nicholson has so readably described in "Peacemaking, 1919," were enough to insure ultimate breakdown of the peace provisions. Add the steely philosophy of French statesmen who could not have been expected to forget 1870, and a disingenuous election campaign in Great Britain, where political leaders were aware of the need for moderation in the peacemaking but also aware that the way to the propaganda-fed voter's heart was through his appetite for revenge. Those were some of the ingredients in a recipe for a "peace" that is now blowing the kettle cover off.

This, of course, is hindsight. The probability is that no better peace could have been devised in the white heat of the Versailles debates. For men were trying to build a structure of peace on a basis of the results of war. It cannot be done. Which is one reason war must not be allowed to trample the peace efforts that are now restarting.

Chancellor Hitler's Germany cannot be relieved from its part of the responsibility for the alarming situation into which Europe has been thrust. It probably would not wish to be. Germans have felt that the restoration of their self-respect demands that they should assert their ability to play a major part in the shaping of their own destinies, even if the process jars the rest of the world more than slightly. Yet for Germany, too, moderation is an important tool in peace building, and other nations have a right to expect German moderation to take tangible form.

The qualities which are most urgently needed by the statesmen and the peoples involved in the portentous discussions which began this week were indicated in the fact that the conference opened in a deadlock. Forbearance, patience, forgiveness—these must be preserved and exercised by all sides.

We are back at Versailles in another sense, too, this week. For the shattering of the Locarno Treaty means that the framework of future peace in Europe must be reconstructed. Europe faced a similar necessity, as the World War drew to a close. Then the League of Nations was its chief hope. Today the League remains the best hope for peace throughout the world, and amid the present confusion the opportunity of strengthening the League by adding a revitalized German nation to it should not be overlooked. As tenuous as Herr Hitler's offer of new agreements may seem in the light of his having just broken old ones, that offer holds a better promise of inaugurating a reign of law in Europe than simply clearing the Rhineland of troops could foreshadow. True, France may reasonably demand from other countries guarantees against aggression by Germany. Later these can be written into League law to apply against any aggressor.

Manifestly, the problem is too big for any but big men to solve. Indeed, their bigness will have to transcend human bigness if success is to be assured. It is a heartening sign that people are praying, as well as reading their newspapers. Prayer should turn attention away from screaming headlines and away from nebulous policies of supposed national self-interest to the policies of the great peacemaker who promised us peace, but "not as the world giveth."

As the world would give it today, peace would have to be born of recrimination, distrust, remembrance of past wrongs, emphasis on present offenses, "righteous indignation." These, and not any person or nation, are the enemies of peace, and the day can be won for peace by turning away from them in prayer.

Out After a Million

THE hopeful young man who is "out after his first million" has a counterpart in the Republican National Committee. Except that in the case of the G. O. P. the sum sought for the campaign chest is not the first million dollars—that probably having been assured through the sixteen high-powered industrialists on the party's finance committee under William B. Bell, president of the American Cyanamid Company.

The party is resolved now to do what it has challenged the Democratic Administration to do in the federal income tax, namely, to broaden its base and include more voters in the financial responsibility. Chairman Henry P. Fletcher announces that the Republicans will seek to raise "a million dollars from a million Americans" by asking each to contribute $1.

In contradiction of the saying that "the first million is the hardest," this quota from small contributors will doubtless involve more work than raising money from men of wealth who bear no love for the Roosevelt regime. But it is the more necessary if opposition to the New Deal is to be waged on an effective basis. For the party that outmaneuvers the entrenched organization of James A. Farley, Democratic Committee Chairman, will need not only money but also a lot of votes.

It takes a bit of nerve to bid for support by asking people to give up their money when the other party is giving money out. Can the sending of a check to the Republican National Committee be made as attractive as receipt of one from the relief administration or AAA?

Well, an effort will be made in that direction by conferring upon each dollar donor a "participation certificate" in red, white and blue, slightly larger than the dollar bill, with pictures of Washington and Lincoln on it and an attestation that the holder has contributed to "bringing about a return to the fundamental principles of our Government." The New Deal induced, not to say compelled, everyone in the country to exchange his dollars, once redeemable in gold, for pieces of engraved paper with the Latin equivalent of "a new order of the ages" among the legends on the green-colored back. So perhaps after all the Republicans are not exceeding the bounds of reasonable hope when they essay to persuade a million persons each to exchange one of these green certificates for another in red, white and blue.

DEBATES grew heated in Congress the other day, and one Congressman hurled the egregious comment to another that "there was no bigger jackass in Congress." If Will Rogers were still making political comments, he would undoubtedly say that was far too sweeping a statement.

Symbol of Sovietism

OUTER MONGOLIA means something more to Soviet Russia than a useful outlet for its goods and the fact that it is a strategic area between Japan and Siberia. The deeper meaning of Outer Mongolia, which students of Far Eastern affairs cannot afford to overlook, was emphasized by the recent elaborate reception in Moscow to Mongolian leaders.

For fourteen years Outer Mongolia has been the only real Soviet government beyond Russia's borders, for the Soviet Republic in China proper has never become more than a portable administration attached to itinerant Red armies. Under Soviet tutelage, the people of Outer Mongolia have dispossessed their princes and lamas, have carried out reforms on the Russian model, and have aroused political consciousness in the Mongolian "proletariat."

Having assisted the Mongolian People's Republic for fourteen years, having completely reorganized the economic and political system of this Asiatic people, is it now possible Moscow will permit this "sister Soviet republic" to be overwhelmed by Japanese pressure? The answer to this question has international implications.

Soviet statesmen have insisted from the beginning that they are creating, not only a new form of government for Russia, but a new world system. This notion has a large appeal, not only to international socialists, but to a large number of the Russian people, who are attracted by a feeling of "world mission." The Kremlin has persistently cited Outer Mongolia as an example of its substitution of "international socialism" for imperialism.

The claim that Soviet Russia is the "vanguard of world revolution," the defender of international socialism in all parts of the world, admittedly is regarded by Soviet statesmen as a powerful factor in case of war. Joseph Stalin and his associates never miss an opportunity to insist that Russia is the "socialist fatherland" for all "toiling peoples."

Outer Mongolia promises to become the first test for this belief, so persistently encouraged by Soviet statesmen. If Moscow were to permit its Red Army to stand idly by while the Japanese, described by Russians as Fascists, invaded the "sister Republic" of Outer Mongolia, then the Bolshevik claim that their Red Army has been built to defend an international system would be considerably weakened. It is safe to say that Soviet statesmen, in considering what they should do in case Japan attacks Outer Mongolia, are paying at least as much attention to this factor as to those of trade and strategy.

THE recent military maneuvers of Germany must have the British terribly wrought up—they are so very calm about it.

The Spenders

Book News of the Day

EVALYN WALSH McLEAN'S choice of a title for her autobiography, FATHER STRUCK IT RICH (Boston: Little, Brown. $3) reveals much of the mental attitude of the writer herself. She owns some of the most famous jewels in the world. She has known social power and the power which comes as the wife of the owner of a great newspaper. She has entertained kings and queens, presidents and aviators, those who always have known greatness and those who have achieved to greatness.

But in essentials Mrs. McLean's own words make her pretty much the same kind of person as the little girl in the Colorado log cabin who wanted for her fifth birthday present the very biggest slate her mother could find. Always she has dealt in superlatives, always been seeking the biggest, the gayest, the jolliest, the most imposing.

When she was a little girl the new brass bedstead seemed to her the most elegant piece of furniture that any family could possess. Today, she can stop to take issue with a writer about the hotel which her parents had back before the days when Camp Bird Mine began to disgorge its millions in metal. That writer speaks of Mrs. Walsh as "rather refined," whereas, complains Mrs. McLean, "she was the most refined woman I ever knew."

Always she has been impetuous, daring, seeing things more as she wished them to be than in their factual outlines. So as a girl who did not want to learn to be a lady she could help her brother pull up a ladder and leave an unwanted governess in the cold and terror of a mountain canyon. She could spend $200,000 on her honeymoon, and could borrow a Negro boy to dress him in clothes from Paris to match her own "hundred-million dollar baby" and push them up and down at Palm Beach, sure that she was helping her own child to develop the right instincts.

She is regretful that "penny-pinching Senators" and others could not appreciate Mr. McLean's plan to make the Harding inauguration "an affair about ten times as lively as a Fourth of July celebration combined with the ending of a victorious war." Therefore the McLeans gave their own party and started on a chapter which was disastrous for them.

Mrs. McLean closes her book in her house called Friendship, where part of her bedroom ceiling has fallen and she is thinking of hanging pink ruffles to conceal it. Her famous jewels have been in and out of pawnshops. But she is hopeful that fortunes will be restored and that her own children will profit by "the bad example" of their parents.

M. S.

They Haven't Forgotten

Mussavar–Master Miniaturist

TEHERAN, IRAN

PERHAPS no one has the temerity to claim to be the greatest artist in America today, and the most famous one in France may be a matter for discussion, but there is no doubt at all that Haji Mirza Hussein Mussavar is Persia's best painter. As a matter of fact, when we visited him in his studio at Isfahan recently, he told us that he is twice as good as any artist in the country.

"Yes, of course," we agreed, "everyone knows that you are the best living painter in Iran, but would you mind explaining just why you are twice as good as any other?"

"Because I spend twice as much time on each centimeter as the second best miniature painter in Isfahan," said the master complacently.

It is, you see, no part of the Persian code of manners to indulge in false modesty. There is none of this talking of "your noble mansion" and "my humble hut" that characterizes conversation in the Far East. Haji Mirza Hussein Mussavar's remark was not boasting; it was a plain statement of fact.

And this fact is that Persian miniature painting today is technique, not inspiration. It is not possible to photograph Mussavar's tiny masterpieces, contrasted with which most contemporary Persian miniatures look like billboard posters. The camera is not refined enough to reproduce his delicate lines, brilliant colors, and infinitesimal detail. But it may give some idea of his technique to explain that camels' hair brushes are too coarse for his work. He uses cats' hair. A tom cat, a tabby cat, and a kitten play around his studio, and when the artist requires a new brush he selects the puss of the right texture and pulls two or three hairs from its tail. And for a palette on which to mix his paints, he uses his own thumbnail.

* * *

There is no sign over the door to direct you to the studio of Mussavar and none is needed, for everyone in Isfahan can tell you where to find the master. His stairway is a rough ladder and his workroom is as bare and rough as its entrance.

"Peace be with you!" is his polite greeting, and you see a pleasant middle-aged man dressed in an ordinary European-style business suit. Every prosperous man in Iran dresses like this nowadays. The artist wears no smock and the cook prefers to wear no apron; every man wants to look like a banker.

It is better, perhaps, to call upon Mussavar with a friend, or at least a card of introduction. He makes miniatures to sell but, unlike his fellow-workers in Isfahan, he is not interested in inveigling customers in from off the streets. The day we visited his studio, he had only three pieces for sale, and one of these was not quite finished. It takes time to finish his little jewels of paint and ivory, and Mussavar's work always has a waiting market.

Mussavar's little paintings are on ivory, considerably smaller than a post card. The style is the classical Persian method of painting. Whereas a Chinese painting is alive with movement, there is a stillness in the little Persian scenes, as though "life were arrested for an instant, as when the single lightning flash reveals a world transfixed in sudden brightness."

* * *

Haji Mirza Hussein Mussavar's own ancestry is as renowned as that of his art, and he told us proudly that he is descended from a family of artists who have been painting miniatures in Isfahan for three centuries.

Mussavar concluded our interview by telling us that four years ago he was commissioned to paint a screen for the Queen of England, for which he was awarded a royal medal. This work, on which he labored for an entire year, is scarcely miniature in size, being about two feet long, but it contains scores of figures and those who have seen it say that never in recent years has the elaborateness and brilliance of Persian design been executed more exquisitely.

It was this work, perhaps, which definitely established Haji Mirza Hussein Mussavar's personal prestige in Isfahan. His fame, in a city which for centuries has been noted for its miniature artists, is now unchallenged, and his signature—an amusing self-portrait caricature sketched on the back of his ivories—is regarded as the seal of excellence in Iran today.

D. G.

Old Russia Sings to Tokyo

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A foreign singer, and a Russian singer at that, has carried Tokyo by storm. Although appreciation of Western music has made remarkable strides in Japan during the last decade, it is a noteworthy event when a foreign musical artist can sell out the large Hibiya auditorium for the last of five performances.

Challapin won ovation after ovation from a predominantly Japanese audience. But there was special pathos and drama in the faces of the Russians who attended his concerts. One could easily single them out from among other foreigners by the strained attention with which they listened, by their stormy applause and occasional shouts in Russian for some desired song.

A typical bearded Orthodox priest was a constant attendant at the concerts. Another distinctive figure was a stockily built, dark man, with a wide, open Slavic face and strongly marked features, quite probably a former officer in the Siberian White armies. He leaped to his feet during a pause at one of Challapin's concerts, snapped to a military salute and shouted, in a voice that carried through the auditorium: "Greetings to Russia's greatest artist." And just before the last concert was about to begin, four middle-aged Russian women, evidently of the educated class, came down the aisle with an enormous basket of flowers. Russian émigrés have proverbially short purses, and one suspected that the flowers represented a genuine sacrifice on the part of the women's organization that presented them. Over the basket lay a streamer with the old Russian colors—red, white and blue.

The Russians who live scattered and dispersed all over the world from Paris to Shanghai, and from Buenos Aires to Alaska, feel that Challapin belongs to their old, vanished Russia and not to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Émigrés live in dreams. And when Challapin sings an old Russian song or ballad, tender or passionate or somber, these bitter-sweet dreams take on a new poignancy, a new actuality.

W. H. C.

Tokyo.

International Peace

As Viewed by the "Unknown Woman"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

International peace is a vast subject and an all-embracing one. Everything—political, economic, spiritual—is wrapped up in it. What governmental security can we hope for with dark war clouds hanging over us; what economic expansion when the high seas are not safe for international trading; how long can spiritual life survive the hate and murder of war? It is sad and not a little discouraging that as one commentator expressed it: "After twenty years, peace still sees only an endless file of marching men."

Yet there has been a stupendous amount of effort constantly put forth to end war and to bring about international peace. A great desire for peace throughout the world is the motive power back of these efforts, and that in itself is a mighty factor in bringing about our ultimate salvation.

What do we as women of America expect of our Government regarding this great problem? First, that the money-making madness in the manufacture of munitions be curbed, in short, the profit taken out of war; that our Government withdraw protection from citizens who deliberately endanger themselves in a country at war; and that it maintain a strict neutrality but an honorable one, not one which indifferently shrugs its shoulders and says, Cain-like, "Am I my brother's keeper?" And while we hold strictly to the homely admonition "to mind one's own business," we do not feel that international peace can ever be attained by narrow nationalism or selfish insularity.

But what can the "Unknown Woman" in the everyday walks of life do to help in this great cause? Well, we can bring to it what we can bring to any great social problem: intelligence and love. Without love, there can be little real intelligence, and without intelligence, our love for humanity, however great, will not be very effectual. Some New England fisher folk were asked what they did through the long winter weeks when they could not go out in their fishing boats, and they replied, "Oh, we just set and think, and sometimes we just set." May it never be said of our women citizens of America that sometimes "they just set."

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that we need to be alert and mentally "up on our toes." We need to know what is going on in the world today; we should have an intelligent grasp of world conditions. We must become not just locally minded, nor even just nationally minded, but internationally minded.

ALICE DAMON

Clayton, Wis.

Big Bend Becomes a Park

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue there is a most interesting article on the proposed Big Bend National Park, in Texas, containing the following statement:

> Enactment of a bill written by Representative Ewing Thomason of El Paso has set the seals of approval of Congress and the President of the United States on the plan to develop the Big Bend as one of the nation's recreational areas.

In the interest of accuracy, and without any desire to reflect on the splendid efforts of Mr. Thomason in behalf of this measure, I desire to advise that the bill authorizing the Big Bend National Park was introduced in the Senate by Senator Sheppard and Senator Connally and in the House by Congressman Thomason. The bill introduced in the Senate was enacted into law. All these gentlemen co-operated in the interest of this measure.

Washington, D. C. D. ROLAND POTTER

Calling Prohibitionists Wet

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would express the situation mildly to write that the Quakers of this section are perturbed over the advertisement which names a brand of whisky Old Quaker. The employment of "Quaker" is supposed to give the stamp of truth to the wording of the advertisement, but one wonders how the distillers have the audacity to print the picture of a Quaker half tipsy, with a bottle of whisky in his arms. If there was any one public question upon which the Quakers were united solidly it was prohibition.

E. C. B.

Wilmington, Del.

The Wide Horizon

The League and Ethiopian Peace

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN GENEVA

By Sisley Huddleston

A DIFFICULT problem for the League will arise when the possibility of making peace in Ethiopia presents itself. Let it never be forgotten that one of the principal duties of the League is precisely to hasten and facilitate a settlement. It would be false to its primary purpose if it did not help to reconcile the parties and to stop further fighting at the earliest possible moment. But it would be equally unfaithful to its mission were it to give its approval under pressure of new complications in Europe to any arrangement which constituted a reward for aggression.

The dilemma is pronounced. League members are inclined, in accordance with their individual temperament, to lay stress on the need for a speedy peace, perhaps even at the expense of strict justice, or to lay stress on the need for strict justice, perhaps even at the expense of peace.

It is recalled by many people that during the World War various attempts were made to break the solidarity of the allies, by offers of a separate peace with France, with Italy, with Russia; and that these diplomatic efforts were regarded as part of the military efforts to inflict defeat piecemeal on the allies. Now it is natural that today peace overtures from Italy or other "imperialist sources" would be calculated to arouse suspicions.

Since the world wants peace, since the League's function is to preserve or restore peace, the rejection of such overtures might not be easy. Nevertheless their acceptance would likewise be hard, if they were not in conformity with the Covenant. If Italy were ready to take whatever is considered its proper place in the international development of Ethiopia, there would be no problem. But if Italy maintained claims which have been condemned as unjustified, the decision of the League in either sense would doubtless be criticized. Were the League to sacrifice justice to peace, it would be blamed in some quarters; but were it to sacrifice peace to justice, it would not escape reproaches.

* * *

It should not be forgotten, however, that the Committee of Thirteen exists in order to consider propositions that Italy may hereafter put forward. Here is the duly authorized League organ whose business it is to seize on any opportunity of re-establishing harmony. It is composed of all the members of the Council, with the exception of Italy. While the Council as such is intended to act juridically, and to hold the balance even, the Committee of Thirteen has the definite function of working out, or provoking, a peace plan which will satisfy the League members, Ethiopia, and even (for it is insisted that no unfairness must be shown toward the aggressor) Italy itself. There is another body, which is also composed of the same Council members plus five others, known as the Committee of Eighteen, whose task it is to co-ordinate sanctions and to supervise their application. But whatever insistence there may be laid on the necessity of sanctions, the League is too wise not to recognize the necessity of eventual negotiations.

Indeed, it is now more than ever seen to be the essential job of the League to preside over the future peacemaking. This will be an innovation to which too much attention cannot be paid. The League members at first shrank from the full implications of their novel role. They preferred to delegate their collective authority to two great powers. These great powers, it was thought, would come to an agreement with Italy, and with Ethiopia, and then, when everything was fixed, report perfunctorily to the League, which would thereupon formally express its satisfaction, without examining too closely the nature of the compromise.

* * *

The method failed. The fiasco of the Hoare-Laval scheme, the indignation with which it was received in various countries, where it was regarded as a betrayal of the League, seem to rule out a repetition of such a proceeding. But this does not in the least mean that the League is content to stand aside while the parties fight it out.

This is the first occasion on which the League has operated in such a case, and therefore it is held that it might be undesirable to exercise the full rigor of the new international law. Neither the League, nor the League's true supporters, will develop, as was developed during the World War, an excessively suspicious sentiment toward the prospect of peace.

Nothing would appear to be more difficult, once passions are aroused, than to hold the scales even. But what is difficult for individuals, apt to be carried away by their feelings, should be easy for an association of nations. They will neither put justice before peace, nor peace before justice. They will endeavor to keep them abreast of each other.

There is a report before the League, drawn up by a few of the members of the Committee of Thirteen, calling themselves for this purpose the Committee of Five. It furnishes a basis for peace discussions which would lose sight neither of Ethiopia's need of outside assistance and guidance, nor of Italy's claim to play a part with other European nations in Africa. The League has drawn up the plan without fear or favor; and that plan, which Ethiopia has agreed to accept, and which can doubtless be improved, still stands.